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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY,—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th April.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,984	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot be on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
M. FRANKLIN	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.
M. FRATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. SILESIA	.....	5,159	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	.....	2,771	1st May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,366	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at Bombay, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bareeh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th April.

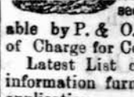
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain C. H. BUTLER, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 18th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gavesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES SUITABLE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

STILL HOCKS.
SPARKLING HOCK.
SAUTERNES.
SPARKLING MOSELLES.
CLARETS.
HUNGARIAN WINES.

Write for Detailed Price List.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11		20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13		21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15		22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1		23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4		24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7		25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10		26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14		27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2		28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6		29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11		30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0		31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6		32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12		33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3		34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10		35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2		36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11		37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5		38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15		39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10		40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6		41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4		42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3		43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4		44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6		45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE.	SPEAR.	KING'S.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY

BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE.	XYLONITE.	IVORY.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	18 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	" Pair "	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY OUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(BY SPECIAL REQUEST).

H. SCOTT-LESLIE

WILL GIVE ANOTHER

ENTERTAINMENT at the

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH, AT 9-30 P. M.,

Consisting of

ALBERT CHEVALIER'S Principal

CHARACTER SKETCHES,

Musical Monologues,

Burlesque Lectures,

Humorous Songs, and

SHORT STORIES.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH, AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 18TH, AT 9-30 P. M.,

TWO CONCERTS ONLY.

HERR JOHANN MARQUARDT, Violinist.

MME. BREITSCHUCK MARQUARDT, Harpist,

Assisted by noted Local Talent.

Plan of Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE Music Store

Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. hafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th April, 1902.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees fifty per Share of Rs. 1,000 each, and of Rs. twenty-five per Share on B. Share, free of income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1901, declared at the 29th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on MONDAY, the 14th instant, will be paid to the Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register on the 12th April, 1902, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1902, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates, when applying for their dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL, Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May, 1902, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1901.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs S. E. Shellim and H. Soloman, as Directors made by the Board,
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1902, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th day of May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.,
S. M. MOSES,
Director.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

THE MIGNON GRAND PIANOFORTE.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK, STUTTGART.

THE most perfect small horizontal Grand Piano made, possessing a rich volume of tone, light and elastic touch, full 7 octave compass, only 5 feet 5 inches long, and 4 feet 8 inches wide, pre-eminently the best and cheapest small Grand yet made for Drawing Room use.

Price Rs. 1,150.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BOMBAY,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK STUTTGART.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MAROKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen spoon can be seen.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt. Rs. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR BOOTS and SHOES—Go to S. & Co. Upwards of 3,000 pairs now on view to select from, the prices will appeal to you, the goods speak for themselves. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co. Agents. THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

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RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Calcutta,	Bangkok.	(and Philippines
Madras.	Kwala Lampor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia	Tientsin,
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months.....	4½
„ 3 Months.....	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 8 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2 0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1 0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1 0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1 0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2 0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2 0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2 0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2 0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2 0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2 0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1 0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 9
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8 0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1 8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0 12

PAPER COVERS.

A Gallant Quaker, by Marga

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the appointment of a Municipal AUDITOR under section 126 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 will be received by the undersigned upto 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 24th April 1902. The appointment will be for the Official Year ending 31st March 1903, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Applicants should state age, and qualifications, and remuneration expected, and send COPIES ONLY of certificates.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN ALTERATION IN AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME KNOWN AS FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT-SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 29 (2) of the said Act, altered the said First Nagpada Improvement Scheme already notified in the "Government Gazette" of Twenty-second day of December, 1898, by including in it the acquisition of the property containing 224 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Head Nos. 3,455-56, and Street Nos. 21-22, Peerkhan Lane. A plan of the additional property now proposed to be acquired can be seen at all reasonable hours at the office of the said Trustees at Alcott Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1902.

S. REBSCH, Chairman,
Bombay Improvement Trust.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY, AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902, AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		...	...	250
2 Do. „ 100	„	...	...	200
2 Do. „ 75	„	...	...	150
4 Do. „ 50	„	...	...	200
10 Do. „ 25	„	...	...	250
100 Do. „ 10	„	...	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5	„	...	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1	„	...	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Natives Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 15.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 5-8 — 1-4	
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	=unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= „
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 3-4	= „
Bar Silver in London	24 1-2	= „
Do New York	53 1-3	= „
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·17 1-2		= plus 1 1-2
Do New York	4·87 1-2	= — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= unchanged
„ Short London Bills 2 3-4	„	= „
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4	„	= „

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50. Imports 15,000. Spot 5d. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4·55	4·55	4·50	4·37	4·25

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	12,000 bales.
Do. last year	13,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Do. to Continent	nil.
Mid-Uplands	9 1-4 plus 1-16
Futures, month of July	8·94 plus 5
Do. do. Oct.	8·17 plus 1

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 41. April-May sellers. Tone flat.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 38 3-4 May-June. Sellers. Tone flat.

Rapeseed Brown, 36 1-2. May-June sellers. Tone flat.

Linseed 53 1-2 June-July sellers. Tone quiet. Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,980,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th April 1902 :—

Cotton	14,844 bales.
Wheat	10,454 cwts.
Linseed	17,047 „
Rapeseed	15 039 „
Gingellyseed	1,057 „
Poppyseed	0,348 „
Groundnuts	378 „
Castorseed	4,380 „
Rice	23,413 „
Myrabolams	2,500 „
Cottonseed	4,578 „

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

Wednesday.—Pressure has given way slightly to briskly except in Bengal and the South and East of the Peninsula, where it has changed by only small amounts. Light showers of rain have fallen in Baluchistan and a shallow depression is lying over Sind and the adjacent districts. Light to moderate rain in some cases accompanied with hail has fallen in Assam and parts of Bengal, and a few local showers in Burma and the South Peninsula. Barisal has received two and a half inches, Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Dhubri, Bassein and Mercara amounts ranging from one to two inches. Skies are cloudy and conditions feebly unsettled in North-West India and Kashmir. Local showers may continue in Bengal and Assam. The temperature during the past 24 hours was in considerable to large excess in Sind and the West and Central Punjab and in considerable to very large defect in Bengal and Assam. The day temperature yesterday was very largely below normal in Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Sind and at Lahore, Delhi, Jubbulpur and Goa and slight changes elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The variations of the maximum temperature from the normal means are generally small, while the greatest departures noticeable in the night temperature are in Sind, Central India and at Lahore, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Khandwa and Akola, where it is from 5° to 9° in excess. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Akola to 95° at Veraval and the minimum from 64° at Sirsa to 83° at Cuddapah and Nezapatam.

The sky is cloudy in Rajputana and at Lahore, Jacobabadad, Delhi, Agra and Masulipatam.

Rain in light showers fell at Secunderabad.

A small depression is shown by the abnormal chart to exist over Sind, where winds are cyclonic in character. The weather is hence in a slightly unsettled condition in that province.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 15th April 1902.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·818
Temperature of the Air	degrees 84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·771
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of wind	NNE, WNW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 251

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 57 of 1866 and in the matter of the Trustees of the Will of Shaik Atalong deceased.

M R Vakil—Bomonjee Cooverjee and another vs M H Khan for trustees—Diksnit and D for applicants guardian.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co. vs Dwarkadas Svamjee and others—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Consent Decree.

13-00—Mirza and M—Rukhmanibai widow and others vs Jugoobhai, Toolsram and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1-01—Smetham B and N—Hormasji Jamasji vs Ardeshir-Hormusji Tadiwala and others—K and P and F and D.

51-02—Crawford and Co—Forbes Forbes and Co vs Jamna das Hardayal—Payne G S and M.

509-1902-01 Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayen—Payne G S and M.

430-01—Crawford B and Co—The B B & C I R Co vs Chogalal Bhaichand and others—Framjee and D.

810-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noormahomed—Unwala and P.

508-01—Nanu and H—Shaik Adum Essoofbhoy vs Meiwanji Homonji Irani—D D Romer.

876-01—Crawford B and Co.—The Bank of Bombay vs Khimji Jairam Narronji and others—Diksnit and D and B K and G.

432-99—Mulji and H—Ishechund Khumaji and others vs Bhikchund Gomshud—Wadia and G

124-99—Diksnit and D—Pandurang Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjepe—Chitnis and M, P G S and M, and K J Mantri.

739-01—Crawford B and Co—Syed Sirdarali Khan vs Richard Augustus Wilks—Little and Co.

59-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Balai widow and others vs Raghunath Tarachand—Mansukhlal D and J.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

166-00—Roughton and B—N Cooper and another vs Kishanlal Ratanlal—Daphtary and others.

FOR AN EXPORTDEGREE.

41-02—Muljee C and V—Hyder Khan Dawood Khan vs Kazi Mahomed Saley Dhonde and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

304-0—Unvalla and P. Runchardas Tejshowandas mody vs. Soonderdas Cursondas, Wgelow G. and W.

72-01—K B Merwanji—Hai Navivahoo widow vs Purshotum Canjee and another—Daphtary and F

61-01—Sorabjee and J—Byramjee Sorabjee Pochu vs Framjee Sorabjee Pocha—Jehangir and S.

28-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Gungu widow vs Bai Foolbai and others—Payne G S and M.

206-01—Sorabjee and J—Trimbuck Maneck and others vs Munjee Keshowjee—Shaikunker and K.

9-01—P N Billimoria—Ramjanally Jewanbhoy vs Khatizabai widow.

26-02—Sorabjee and J—Virjee Javat vs Gangjee Jewraj and others—In person.

3-02—Little and Co—Parvatibai widow vs Purshotum Mulji and another—J and R.

31-02—Little and Co—Jafer Mahomed Taleb and another vs Ismail Abdool Rehman—M J and M.

95-01—Tyabjee and Co—The Advocate-General vs Runchordas Vundravandas—Edgelow G and W.

883-01—Mandri and E—Pandrinath Balcrishna vs Shantaram Balcrishna and another Dittle and Co.

824-01—Payne G S and M—Taurdas Sewjee vs Govind Visram and another—Unwala and P

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MOIR—April 10, at Glenlyon, Ettrick Road, Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel W Moir, M A, M B, late of the Indian Medical Service, for many years Civil Surgeon of Meerut.

HONGKONG.

DEATH.

BARRETT—March 10, at Hongkong, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant A L Barrett, Indian Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TALATI—April 16, at her grand father's house, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Jerbai, daughter of Ruttonji Sorabji N Talati. Funeral to-day (Thursday), at 3-30 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAINES—April 8, at Simla, the wife of K C Baines, Executive Engineer, Kalka-Simla Railway, of a daughter.

COLE—March 29, at Karachi, the wife of W Scott-Cole, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRIMES—April 8, at Rawal Pindi, Sybil Marion, infant daughter of Arthur J L and Florence L Grimes, aged 7 months.

HALL—April 9, at Bellary Fort, after an illness of only four days, Doris Hope, the darling child and only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Hall, 68 M Railway, aged 7 years and 4 months.

GREAT REDUCTION
in the price of the
WONDERFUL TONIC
"FERRO-VINA"
A natural Iron Burgundy, full bodied and of immense value to those who suffer from poorness of Blood, Boils, &c., during the
HOT WEATHER.

Rs. 1 per bottle only.
10 per cent. discount per case of 2 dozen.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets 6h. 18m. High water, 7-2m., 7-48a. Low water, 1-19m., 1-4s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis (Doubles) Tournament.

Entertainment, St. Mary's College, 9 p. m.

Novelty Theatre: Concert by the Marquardts.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon per transport Syria will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Friday the 8th instant.

FLOGGING IN THE POLICE COURTS.—On a representation made by the European Officers of the Bombay Police Force, taking exception to the practice now prevalent in the Presidency Magistrate's Courts, requiring them to carry out corporal punishments on native offenders, the Government of Bombay have issued an order directing that in future native juvenile offenders should be flogged by Authorities on duty in Courts and European offenders by European Police Officers, as to adult offenders it has been ruled that they should be flogged in jail.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Tardeo by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Moti Krishna, a mill hand aged forty years. The deceased had been suffering from rheumatism for the last three months and during the last fortnight his condition had become worse and he refused to take any food. He often said he was tired of life. He was missed from home on Sunday and yesterday morning his body was found floating in a well in the compound of the Manecji Petit mill, at Tardeo. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

A COMPENSATION ORDER CANCELLED.—Mr. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 7th January last in a defamation case brought by Mr. J. S. Esty against Hirjibhoy Manekji Kapadia, awarded compensation to the accused. The complainant filed an appeal against the order with the result that on the matter coming on yesterday before the Honorable Mr. Justice Fulton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe at the High Court, the magistrate's order "as awarded compensation to the accused" was reversed and the magistrate was directed to refund the compensation money to the complainant.

DEATH FROM HYDRAPHOBIA.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Goodibai, a Hindoo woman, aged twenty-six, wife of one Govind Assa, residing in Khatarali Lane, Girgaum. About three months ago the deceased went to see her aunt in 6th Khetwadi Lane, and while returning home she was bitten by a rapid dog on Khetwady Main Road. Some native remedies were applied to the wound which apparently healed up in a few days. On Tuesday last symptoms of hydrophobia set in, when she was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was returned by the jury.

CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY MATCH FIXTURES.

THE following dates have been fixed for the annual matches between the Presidency and the Parsees :—

AUGUST
Monday 25th } At Bombay.
Tuesday 26th }
Wednesday 27th }

SEPTEMBER
Thursday 11th } At Poona.
Friday 12th }
Saturday 13th }

The early publication of these fixtures will enable the local Clubs to fill up their cards.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dockyard	24	15	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	24	24	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Manavukmi	7	4	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	34	16	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	5	10
G Mahim and Worlee	22	10	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-residents and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	23
Total	114	90	168
Total plague deaths to date	112,373	96,321	
Same date last year	122	89	224

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed :—

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Jadowji Parmanand, Kaikhusroo Mowjee, Dewkaran Meghjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, were again placed at the bar before his lordship and a Special Jury, charged with forging the will of one Purshotum Ludha, using as genuine a forged document, and fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding; and abetment of these offences.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. H. N. Haridas represented accused No. 1; Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhalshankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for No. 2; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Pundit, instructed by Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, for No. 3; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. J. P. De Quadros, for No. 4; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for No. 5. The following gentlemen were on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, foreman.

Messrs. J. E. Kees,	Messrs. A. E. Duchesne
Krishnanath A. Kirtiker,	T. H. Hannah,
F. W. Cresswell,	L. B. Ker,
D. M. Forbes,	F. W. Gymer.

Further evidence for the defence was called.

Mr. Rattanji Sorabji Talati, a partner in the firm of Messrs. R. S. N. Talati and Co., said he had known the fifth accused for the last twenty years. He was considered to be a gentleman of great respectability.

Mr. Byramji Kotwal, employed in the firm of Messrs. McCausland and Co., also gave evidence relating to the position of the fifth accused.

Witness was cross-examined in regard to the manner in which certain pages of a press copy letter book, produced in evidence had been mutilated. He said that some of the slips in the book and the string used in the binding in one place appeared to be new. He could not say of the string used in two other places was new or not. On page 229 there was a letter which purported to have been sent from Banatwalla to Pitambirdas. The letters on pages 228 and 230 were also in Banatwalla's handwriting, but were not so closely written as the letter on page 229. The pages 229 and 300 were on the same sheet of paper, but witness did not consider that sheet to be a newer one than others in the book. Both pages 229 and 300 had a yellow streak on them.

Mr. Scott said his suggestion was that both the pages had been press copied at the same time.

Witness, in the course of further evidence, said some of the pages of the book had not been indexed. In another case a letter that had been indexed was missing from the book. Witness was then cross-examined in regard to the manner in which letters had been posted in his letter file book. He admitted that a letter received from the fifth accused had been posted on the same slip as another document.

AN ALLEGED DISCOVERY: EPISODE OF THE PRESS COPY BOOK.

The head clerk, to the Clerk of the Crown, was then examined. He said that after the court rose on Tuesday evening, Inspector Sloane inspected the press copy letter book.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Lowndes' suggestion was that the book was torn after it was taken from the last witness.

Mr. Lowndes said that was hardly his suggestion. He then called and examined Vittoo Baboo, a peon who said after the book was handed over for examination, it was taken out of the court. Inspector Sloane afterwards took the book to the office and handed it over to witness, who gave it to Mr. Young, Clerk of the Crown. Witness had not seen any pages torn out of the book.

Mr. Bahadurjee was then called and stated that he examined the book on Tuesday evening, when the Advocate General suggested that he should refer to the index. He then found the top part of index for the letter P. had been torn off. He referred to other pages with the object of finding it he could see anything suspicious. As the light in the court room was failing, he went into the corridor with Inspector Sloane and Mr. Brewin. Witness then went home, leaving the book in charge of the police. No pages were torn out in his presence.

Mr. Harry Brewin gave corroborative evidence. He said the book was made over to Mr. Young, Clerk of the Crown, on Tuesday evening. Witness again examined the book in the office this morning, and at the suggestion of the Advocate-General, had sent for a book-binder to examine the binding of the book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, he said that this morning he made the discovery that a sheet had been torn out of the book. He also discovered that the book had been mutilated the previous evening.

Inspector Sloane, gave evidence bearing out the statements of the last witness. A Parsee, who was also present when the book was inspected was also examined to the same effect.

Mr. C. R. Young, Clerk of the Crown, gave evidence to the effect that it was considerably later than 1-25 p.m. when the book was handed to him—he believed by Inspector Sloane.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, was next called and examined by Mr. Lowndes regarding the state of the press-copy book. He inspected the book specially on the 2nd instant.

Mr. Bomonjee Muncherjee Gagrat, clerk to Mr. Crawford made a corroborative statement with regard to the book and the conduct of Banatwalla's case generally.

After one of the witnesses had been recalled and further examined, the court adjourned at 6 p. m. until this (Thursday) morning.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA.

THE utilisation of wireless telegraphy, says the "Englishman," opens out a vast vista of possibilities but for the moment we will confine ourselves to those more immediately affecting the welfare of India. The first order of importance is the enormous commercial and political advantages which will accrue to this country from the competition which will be set up and the consequent cheapening of telegraph rates to far below the present reduced rate between Great Britain and India of 2·6 per word when the first "Trans-Oceanic Wireless Telegraph Co." open its doors to the public; but as this is a development which will come about in the natural course of commercial enterprise, it does not call for the assistance of Government, exceeding to the extent to which the "vested interests" of the existing Cable Companies may be an impediment to its introduction. Taking up the question of new oceanic routes, however, many possibilities are unfolded, and first and foremost among these is the long called of and much advocated telegraphic connection between Burma, the Andamans, the Nicobars, and Sumatra. Now, this connection can be completed at a cost of a few thousand pounds, and not a moment should be lost in putting up the necessary stations in view of the enormous saving in lives and money which would be effected from the earlier intimation which would thus be obtained of approaching storms and cyclones. The only practical objections of the opponents to the adoption of wireless telegraphy for this route—viz., the number of station required and the difficulty of obtaining competent operators to live on some of the isolated islands—are now removed by Marconi's latest development. There again there are many other connections between India and adjacent islands and mainlands where cable communications do not at present exist which could be made with great advantage to the country politically, commercially, and meteorologically, such for example as between Bombay, the Lacadive and Maldive Islands, the Seychelles, Zanzibar, etc.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th instant, the Secretary submitted Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 3, dated 8th January 1902, approving of the scale of "Free-on-Board" rate proposed by the Trustees in their Resolution No. 456, dated 23rd December 1901, for certain goods railed from Madras to Bombay. A letter was also read from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 27th March, thanking the Trustees for the consideration given by them in the matter above referred to and intimating that the scheme is beset with so many difficulties from the Company's point of view that he does not propose to proceed with it, further at present. The correspondence was recorded, and it was directed that Government be informed in regard to the matter

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 4th April 1902.		For week ending 4th April 1901.			
	From 2nd to 31st March 1902.	From 1st to 4th April 1902.	Total from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902.	From 2nd to 31st March 1901.	From 1st to 4th April 1901.	Total from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	11	14	1,031	13	11	1,037
„ „ out of „	7	14	1,021	9	17	1,033
„ transported	2	12	709	3	9	343
„ attended to	...	2	69	...	1	84
„ warped	...	...	37	...	1	55

THE MAGISTRATE AND BURGLARS.

AN EXCITING STRUGGLE.

FURTHER particulars of the burglary at Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, at the bungalow of Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, show that about 1-30 on Monday morning Mr. Karsandas was awakened from his sleep by cries for help. He at once proceeded towards an adjoining bedroom, where his wife, whose cries for assistance had awakened him, has been sleeping. On his way he came into collision with one of the burglars, who violently pushing him aside escaped by the window. When Mr. Karsandas reached his wife's room she informed him that there was another man in her dressing-room, which adjoined. From the violence he had encountered from the runaway burglar, Mr Karsandas thought it best to arm himself with his sword-stick before meeting with what might prove to be a desperate character. In a moment he fetched it from his room, and ran to the other room. He caught the burglar, but the latter's powerful endeavours to free himself from his adversary's grasp and regain his liberty resulted in a prolonged struggle, attracted by the cries. Mr. Chhabildas, the Magistrate's father, who lived in the same building, came up, and assisted in securing the burglar. It was found that the burglars had removed a steel-trunk, containing silver vessels, valued at over Rs. 200, and collected gold embroidered caps and polkas from other rooms, and stored them in a heap in Mr. Karsandas' room prior to taking them away through a window. Not satisfied with the haul they had made, the burglars went on a second rummaging expedition through the rooms, but before they could successfully accomplish it, Mrs. Karsandas was aroused, and guessing the situation, she at once cried out for help. The burglars have been identified by the Bombay Police as members of a notorious gang of Mahomedan thieves. They arrived only a few days ago from Banganga, and the Police had an eye on them; but as nothing could be charged to them, they were let alone. On Sunday night, at about ten o'clock, they were seen with a third man, by Superintendent Stanford, while he was going his night rounds, near the Mahaluxmi Battery, and when questioned said they were servants of Mr. Fazalbhoy Visbram. On the strength of statements made by Babu Fakir Mahomed, the person arrested, Superintendent Stanford of the D. Division Police, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Superintendent of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, have caused steps to be taken for the arrest of the missing two. Some of the stolen property was found on the person of Babu; the bulk of it was found stored in Mr. Karsandas' bed-room and the only articles missing are a pair of gold spectacle and a set of gold sleeve-links, valued at about Rs. 90. The whole of the stolen property has been valued at somewhat over Rs. 1,000.

THE MANNERS OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY.

I ALLUDED a couple of weeks ago to an interesting article of Mr. G. W. E. Russell on the change in the manners of our times; and especially on the change in men's dress says M. A. P. I forget to mention that among the many curious sights I have seen in my time was, perhaps, the last man in these countries who wore the old pig-tail with a bit of black ribbon at the end; and who even wore the black silk knee breeches and the silk stockings of the eighteenth century. I forget the old gentleman's name, though I remember his face very well, and I equally remember the profound courtesy with which he used to treat the young journalists whom he met. He was a member of the North Dublin Board of Guardians, the body which controlled one of the two large workhouses in Dublin. I don't think he ever spoke a word; but he was always there in his place, and always in the black silk stockings, the short clothes, and the long knot of his beautiful silver-white hair tied up in the knot of black ribbon. He looked almost as if he had stepped out of the "School for Scandal" or the old Irish Parliament.

I suppose I will surprise my young readers when I tell them that I remember the time when a man who wore a beard was regarded as something of a phenomenon, and, indeed, as scarcely gentlemanly; but so it was. At the Bar a young barrister who wore a beard or moustache would so outrage the etiquette of the profession that he would be refused a hearing by some judges, and by others so sneered at as to make solicitors unwilling to employ him. A judge who has only just left the bench, professed one day, while he was listening to a junior, not to understand what he was saying, and when at last the unfortunate junior began to shout, the judge sweetly remarked that it was very difficult to understand any gentleman who insisted on putting a hair screen on his upper lip. I remember the late Sir Henry Peek, the great tea merchant, as a member of the House of Commons; he always appeared there with a perfectly clean-shaven face; and I have heard that, not satisfied with keeping up the old tradition himself, he would not allow any clerk in his employ to wear a moustache or beard. The late Sir John Gray once a well-known Irish politician and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, was a gentleman of the old school, and not only always went bare-cheeked but was quite prejudiced against anyone who didn't follow his example. He would chaff or scold any young clerk who turned up with a beard, and, in short, do his very best to get him to shave.

I wonder how many young people to-day know the real reason why the beard has become so common in our modern life that everybody now can wear one—the Bishop, the Judge, the Cabinet Minister, even the Sovereign? The reason is the Crimean War. Officers had perforce to wear beards in the terrible trenches; and when they returned they set the fashion; and so the beard gradually became universal.

THE CZAR IN A PASSION.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY SCANDAL

A CURIOUS story comes from Paris concerning the spy case at Warsaw. The "Echo de Paris" describes an interview between the Czar and his Minister of War, General Kuropatkin, who had sought an interview with his Imperial master to discuss the case of Colonel Grimm. When the subject was being broached the Emperor listened with the utmost emotion, which developed into terrible anger when the Minister, by his command, produced the confession of Colonel Grimm, and when he understood what this treason really meant, as plans of the utmost value had been communicated to Germany, he exclaimed:—"I order you to have Grimm and his accomplices shot immediately. They must be shot this evening." The last words were repeated, and "as he did so the Czar struck the table, and broke a statuette, the gift of Felix Faure, which was within his reach."

General Kuropatkin was painfully conscious that remonstrance would be vain at that moment, so he replied; "Sire, your order will be carried out. Only your Majesty is aware that the judicial authorities are entrusted with the investigation, which cannot follow its course if the accused disappear thus without judgment." "Their treason places them outside the pale of the law. You have understood me," the Emperor cried, and, conscious that further discussion would be useless, the Minister withdrew.

However, the order was not carried out. Two hours later the Minister again saw the Czar, and it was pointed out to His Majesty that the execution of Colonel Grimm would prevent the inquiry being continued and the extent of the treason discovered, Nicholas II. then countermanded his order.

BEQUESTS TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

VIVISECTION BARRED.

MISS ANN MARSTON, of 95 Onslow Square, South Kensington, who died on the 29th December, aged 95, leaving property of the gross value of £11,287 12s. 9d, bequeathed (amongst other bequests) £3,000, to the India Female Normal School, now called the Zenana Bible and Medical Society, for the beginning of new medical hospitals in India or Places where none exist; £3,000, to the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India; £4,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions, one-half to be devoted for their Mission in India and £2,000 to the Batticotta Training College, Jaffna, Ceylon, for the exclusive benefit of the general Medical Mission. Such Missions and Colleges, however by the Board of Trustees or other governing body, shall within the period of two years from her death pass a Resolution to prevent the practice and teaching of vivisection in the said Missions and Colleges and any Mission or College failing to pass such Resolution within the said period shall forfeit its legacy, and such sum shall fall into the residue of her property.

A GERMAN inventor is reported to have succeeded in making an electric mousetrap. The apparatus consists of two plates connected with wires. The bait hangs between the plates, and the moment the mouse creeps between to get to the bait, by an ingenious arrangement the circuit is completed, and the unhappy rodent falls "a victim to science."

JUDGING by an official notice in the "South African Spectator," the plague seems to have been more prevalent in Capetown than the cable has given any idea of. The Assistant Under Colonial Secretary intimates that "various articles taken during recent plague operations from the undermentioned premises and deposited

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 17th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once, as they are required for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

2. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9 p.m.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance supplemented by a few songs. Admission to the prize giving this year will be by Ticket for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who will attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for N.-C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The "Captain Webb Cup" Competition, Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards, will take place on the Colaba Range, on Saturday afternoon next, 19th instant, at 3-30 prompt. Scores made in this match may count in the season's grand aggregate.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th April, 1902.

1. Members, who have not returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from 15th instant:—Sergeant F D McAlpin.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1902.

BRITISH STATESMEN THROUGH AMERICAN GLASSES.

In view of the happy time when the English-speaking people shall combine to run the whole world, it is worth while ascertaining what our future partners think of us. "A well-known publicist" who, for many years has given close attention to British politics, makes the first move towards imparting this desirable information. He does not generalise, but takes eight prominent statesmen, and talks of them familiarly as is the wont of his countrymen, for the "well-known publicist" is an American, who writes English with a decided accent. He confesses that Americans have, perhaps, a longer memory than need be for enemies and injuries, and when they have adopted a prejudice, they cling to it like a clam to a sea-wall. They disliked both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. They forgave Mr. Gladstone his attitude at the time of the war, because he wrote an article of recantation in an American magazine. His enmity was more effective than Lord Salisbury's (then Lord Robert Cecil), though they regarded him as the impersonation of the aristrocratic hostility to the Republic. And Lord Salisbury remains unforgiven, because he did not recant, and never forgot that he was an Englishman, and, moreover, the Prime Minister of the greatest country in the world. When Mr. Olney told him that the fiat of the United States was law all over the North American continent, Lord Salisbury replied that there was an older and greater North American power than the United States. The retort rankled and increased Mr. Cleveland's exasperation and excitement, says the "well-known publicist." No doubt, it did, but Mr. Olney ought to have known better than tweak a lion's tail if he did not wish to hear him roar. He does not however deny that Lord Salisbury is an able man, that he is among the greatest of the orators, and that in felicity of speech none ever excelled him, nor in that symmetrical precision of statement which convinces by mere lucidity. As the writer further studies Lord Salisbury, the more he likes him, and discovers in him many virtues that he would have his countrymen copy. He is the busiest man in England; yet, there is no sign of haste or impatience. What he has in hand that he will do, swiftly; not resting, not hasting, completely; and then some other thing in the same manner. The writer commends these facts to his countrymen. His countrymen will not thank him. They will accuse him of "ratting," especially when he says that with large views, firmness, settled opinions, touches of genius, in Lord Salisbury you find sweetness and light, and that to listen to his conversation is an illumination.

Lord Curzon comes second on the "well-known publicist's" list. He is described as an Englishman who must interest Americans, if only because he has an American wife. "It is a defect of Englishmen (and perhaps ours also)," writes this American gentleman, "that they do not make an imaginative use of the facts they master." We never heard before that this was an American failing. But Lord Curzon he allows to be a born traveller, born with the spirit of adventure, born with eyes to see. No one ever accused him of superficiality. He has laid down his reputation of omniscience, the writer tells us; but does he wish Lord Curzon to construe a compliment when he writes: "When in the East he could be Oriental as the best of them; and sincerity is not primarily an Oriental quality"? We suppose he does, for he has a high opinion of His Excellency, and assures his readers that he has reformed the administration system, reformed the methods of official business throughout India, inspired a great Civil Service with conceptions of duty, even higher than they were, has dealt with a great famine, and has forestalled the famines of the future by a new scheme of irrigation on a gigantic scale. We do not know if the "well-known publicist" claims that he is unable to make an imaginative use of facts, but Lord Curzon will appreciate the kindly intentions which prompted the above remarks. From Lord Curzon to Lord Cromer is but the distance of a new paragraph in the American critic's essay. Till he met Lord Cromer he imagined him above all things a diplomatist, skilled in the methods of the slippery people among whom he wrought. It was a complete error. "Meet him and not know who he is, you might think him a great railway president, like Tom Scott, a great financier like Mr. Morgan, a great industrial chief like Mr. Carnegie. The business stamp is on him." We try to think that Lord Cromer will appreciate the comparisons, but we fear the writer is much too English in his sympathies to please his compatriots. Why does he not speak of Pierpoint Morgan and Andrew Carnegie as well as of Tam Scott, or Chauncey M. Depew? Why does he say that his success is due to his own qualities as an Englishman, and that with crooked minds, nothing is so effective as straightness? Is it not rather because of his resemblance to these great and glorious citizens of the United States of America? Then we learn that no one could have succeeded in his own particular position as William V. Harcourt, "who surely needs no bracketting with anybody to bring out the points of his tremendous individuality." Lord Lansdowne is known to Americans for his supreme gift of tact. Americans think more of us than we do of ourselves if we may accept the testimony of this "well-known publicist," whose modesty causes him to suppress his name and advertise his quality.

But the list is not yet exhausted. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach may feel thankful he is not regarded as an embodiment of all the virtues as so many of his colleagues are. He must find it a relief to see that he is credited with a hot, imperious temper. What a Foreign Secretary he would have made! How history would have made itself. But how appropriately at the present moment comes in the assurance that Sir Michael would resign a dozen times over, rather than impose taxes he thought unnecessary! The thoughts of the British public will involuntarily turn to the Corn tax when they read it, and they will try to appreciate the applicability of the writer's remark that Sir Michael's appeal is to the reason, not to the heart. Mr. Brodrick, or "St. John" as the "publicist" prefers to call him, is another man who is fully appreciated. He is remarkable for his patient toil, good temper and resource. He is credited with having accomplished much, with being a shrewd and excellent speaker, who has a power of exposition, which makes a difficult or technical matter intelligible to the average House of Commons mind. Last comes Mr. Wyndham. Mr. Wyndham must cause the writer pain. Having no middle name, he can never hope to be Americanised. If he had been George I. Wyndham, he might have aspired. But as he is "the ruler of Ireland," he is nearer to New York than he would have been as Secretary of State in the Home Department. The "publicist" likes him because he is one of the best dressed men in the House of Commons, because he has three beautiful sisters. Any man would have lots of friends on that account. But he is a man of contrasts, with an habitual urbanity of demeanour, hiding a certain fire in his inmost soul, which on due occasion, breaks out and adds something to the general temperature of the House. He might be purely ornamental, if he liked, we are told. But he prefers to be useful and carries on the tradition, centuries old in England, that the higher a man's place in the social scale, the more imperative are the duties devolving upon him. Finally, the "publicist" fires a parting shot at his countrymen by informing them that "it is not men born into good society, but the men who have climbed into it who are eager to call attention to their position." Probably, the "well-known publicist" was the man, Mr. Wheeler, the Kentucky representative, had in his eye, when he spoke of "a president, egged on by a pitiable flunkey in the State Department, who had stretched forth his arms across the seas in adulation of the people of Great Britain," and prophesied the downfall of America as an inevitable result. But we hope not, and that the writer to whose remarks we have called attention is serious in all that he says.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SPORTS.

LORD ALVERSTONE the Lord Chief Justice, better known to sportsmen as Sir Richard Webster, contributes a highly interesting article to the April number of the "Empire Review," on the subject of the foundation of the Oxford and Cambridge sports. The writer, who is, perhaps, better able than anyone else living to speak "ex cathedra" upon all matters in connection with the foundation of these sports, furnishes several interesting details, which cannot fail to be read with enjoyment by all old blues. Prior to the establishment of the C. U. A. C. in 1865, Lord Alverstone mentions, there was no recognised organisation of any kind at either of the Universities. A certain number of subscriptions were collected by one or two energetic individuals for the purpose of providing prizes and defraying expenses, but there was no organisation or recognised rule as between the Colleges, each of which had to make its own arrangements for its own sport. Upon the establishment of the C. U. A. C., athletic clubs were formed, and in every College a capitation fee was paid in respect of which the members of the College Athletic Club were entitled to use Fenner's Ground for practice, had the right to the ground for their sports, and proper appliances were provided by the club. The result of this organisation was so successful, that at the end of the first year there was a clear balance in hand of about £400 after meeting all necessary expenses. In the early part of the history of the C. U. A. C., a burning question was, whether a walking race should or should not be included in the programme for the Inter-University sports. This item had figured for three successive years in the programme at Cambridge, but had never formed part of the programme in the University or College sports at Oxford. After a good deal of controversy it was dropped in deference to the wishes of Oxford. Lord Alverstone, in discussing the performances of athletes of his day and those of the present time, remarks that it is quite impossible to compare the performance of different periods, as they took place under such entirely different conditions. The change from running on grass to that of running on the cinder path, has altered completely the style of running in both the long and short distances, and with increased knowledge and information, better systems of training and preparation have been adopted. Speaking of the men he saw from 1860 to 1875, during which time he was able to take an active part in promoting athletic sports, Lord Alverstone considers that they would have been well able to hold their own against any of those who preceded or followed them. It is interesting to recall that the Inter-University Sports and their successes led to the foundation of the Amateur Athletic Championships.

THE EDUCATION OF THE BRAHMIN WIDOW.

Few movements are more worthy of support than that which at present is on foot in Mysore for the elevation, socially and intellectually, of the Brahman widow. The Plague has greatly augmented the ranks of this unfortunate section of society, and while the influence of caste remains as strong as it now is, the lot of the Hindu widow can scarcely be ameliorated. There are two difficulties which it is necessary to overcome. In the first place, there is the prejudice of the community at large, and, secondly, there is the reluctance of the widow herself to throw off the disabilities of her position. It is quite obvious, therefore, if anything is to be done, if any real and immediate progress is to be made, that it must be by the education of the sufferers themselves. An excellent commencement has already been made in Mysore in this direction. Provision for the education of Brahman widows was a considerable time ago made by Mr. Narasim Iyengar, who opened a home for them. This home was eventually handed over to the Maharani's Girls' College, and there, for a number of years there have existed facilities for the instruction of forty Brahman widows. And it is an encouraging sign of the times that eight of the lady teachers employed in the Maharani's College are Brahman widows trained in that institution. In quite a number of other educational institutions, Brahman widows have been given the post of head mistress. In all twenty-one women, who, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been allowed a fair chance to prosecute a useful or a happy existence, have thus been given an honourable status in society, and by means of scholarships and in various other ways, widows in Mysore are being given an opportunity of educating and elevating themselves. But there is still much to be done. The sphere of labour amongst this depressed class needs to be widely extended, and we can fully sympathise with the appeal that is being made by the "Mysore Standard" on this subject. The Mysore journal suggests, that as the laws of Hindu society and the tenets of the Hindu religion place the Hindu widow in her present position, a practical solution of the difficulty would be to organise a body of female sanyasis who, like Pandita Konsiki, the idol of Kalidasa, would devote their lives to the teaching of religion, and therein find a bant for their devotional feelings. The Mysore paper appeals to Her Highness the Maharani-Regent of Mysore for assistance in the inauguration of such a movement.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS SECCOMBE.

THE death of Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccombe severs another of the links with the days of John Company and its administration. The whole of his public service was concerned with Indian finance as controlled at home, and the manner in which he discharged his duties under the East India Company and under the British Government, secured him many honours and distinctions. Entering the service of the Company in 1829 when he was seventeen years old, he was placed in the Financial Department of the East India House. His early training was subsequently turned to such good account, that in 1852 and in 1857 the Court of Directors specially marked their approval of his services. After the Mutiny when the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown, Mr. Seccombe was appointed Assistant Financial Secretary to the Council of the Secretary of State, and in the next year, 1859, he became Financial Secretary. In that office he served for nineteen years under seven Secretaries of State, and in 1866 was also appointed Director of Military Funds. In 1869 when a committee was formed to consider how the Financial transactions between the India Office and the War Office could be best adjusted, Mr. Seccombe was appointed one of its members because of his great knowledge of Indian finance. The Committee's inquiry lasted three years, and subsequently a Select Committee of the House of Commons was occupied for a long time in considering the recommendations made. Mr. Seccombe became Assistant Under-Secretary of State in 1872 and held that office till 1881. In 1877 he was made a K. C. S. I. and was appointed a Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1892.

THE draft of the West Yorkshire regiment, comprising 150 men, under Captain A. M. Addison, which arrived in Bombay on the 11th instant, from South Africa, and was attached to the Colaba Depôt, proceeded yesterday to Karachi *en route* to Quetta, by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calna.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury, Mr. Lowndes, counsel for one of the accused in the alleged Will Forgery case, brought to the notice of the court that a press copy book, while in charge of the Clerk of the Crown, appeared to have been tampered with since the court rose on Tuesday evening. It was stated that, after the rising of the court that day, the book was being inspected in court by the Advocate-General and Mr. Banadurjee, counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Brewin, and Inspector Sloane,—the head clerk and a peon of the Clerk of the Crown being present at the inspection. The Advocate-General then left, and the inspection was continued by the other three gentlemen for a few minutes longer in court, and then for want of light in the corridor. It occupied in all about twenty minutes; and after Mr. Bahadurjee had left, Mr. Brewin and Mr. Sloane went downstairs followed by a Parsee and a Hindu, and the peon of the Clerk of the Crown; and the book was handed over to the latter officer, who locked it up in a drawer, taking the key with him. The inspection was resumed yesterday morning in the office of the Clerk of the Crown, when Mr. Brewin discovered that some of the pages of the book had been tampered with. Mr. Banadurjee, Mr. Brewin, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Young, the Clerk of the Crown, his head clerk and peon, and others were called and examined as to the alleged mutilation of the press copy book, but they denied all knowledge of the mutilation.

A FALSE report was circulated in the Simla bazar a few days ago that compulsory inoculation for plague was to be introduced. The result has been that many coolies and rickshaw-men have bolted back to their villages. This exodus is causing some inconvenience, particularly as this is the time when rickshaw coolies are being engaged for the season. There is, of course, not a word of truth in the report, and efforts are being made to counteract its effects. As usual in such cases, the native domestic servants have been inclined to listen to bazar gossip; but it will be a comparatively easy matter to reassure them. The rickshawmen will probably return when they learn that their fears of inoculation are groundless.

IN connection with the enquiries which are now in progress into the working and morale of the Indian Police, the following passage from the Budget speech of the Hon. Babu Chattarbhuj Sahai, member of the Bengal Legislative Council, cannot but command attention. "The superior police officers," he said, "are for the most part ignorant of the dialects, habits, nature and propensities of the people with whom they have to deal, and make but little effort to keep in touch with the people or to gain their confidence by sympathy. It thus happens that the superior police officers are not seldom entirely dependent upon their subordinates for facts and opinions alike. The subordinate police have discovered that they have in their hands all real police power." If this be a true picture of the state of affairs, says the "Englishman" it must be admitted to reveal a very grave evil. The most serious fact with which it deals is that the subordinates are conscious of their power, which is thereby indefinitely increased. At the same time the remedy proposed by the hon. member, namely, the wholesale appointment of "local men" to these responsible positions would, it seems to us, only intensify the malady.

IN SOCK AND BUSKIN.

MISS ELLEN TERRY AND HER CONTEMPORARIES.

"I was enslaved by her (Ellen Terry's) grace, her beauty, and her magnetic influence. She seemed to me like a radiant creature from some other sphere." These words were written by Miss Mary Anderson; and it would almost seem as if Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton had taken them as the foundation for his book, "Ellen Terry and her Sisters," which Messrs. Pearson have just published. Mr. Pemberton, at the outset, reminds his readers that the name of Terry is not a recent introduction to the theatrical world, for there was a Daniel Terry connected with the Edinburgh stage, who, being a personal friend of Sir Walter Scott, "set his heart upon making stage versions of the 'Waverley Novels.'" Scott called it Terrifying his novels. In his "Journal," under date October 20, 1826, the Wizard has this. We returned to a hasty dinner in Pall Mall, and then hurried away to see honest Dan Terry's house, called the Adelphi Theatre, where we saw "The Pilot," from the American novel of that name. It is extremely popular, the dramatist having seized on the whole story, and turned the odious and ridiculous parts, assigned by the original author to the British, against the Yankees themselves. There is a quiet effrontery in this that is of a rare and peculiar character. The Americans were so much displeased that they attempted a row—which rendered the piece doubly attractive to the slamen at Wapping, who came up and crowded the house night after night to support the honour of the British flag. Ellen Terry was born in Coventry in 1848, and made her first appearance as Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale," at the Princess's Theatre, in the presence of Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort and the Princess Royal; and of her performance the "Times" declared that she had played her part with a vivacious precocity that proved her a worthy relation of her sister. Through all her long and successful stage career, Mr. Pemberton follows Miss Terry, describing her victories by pressing theatrical critics freely into his service.

NOBLE ACQUAINTANCES.

Of the Shakesperean triumphs at the Lyceum, Mr Pemberton writes:—What a series it has been! It is not surprising that she should say: I "seem to have made the acquaintance and to know quite intimately some noble people—Hamlet and Ophelia, Portia, Benedick, and Beatrice, Romeo and Juliet, Viola, the Macbeths. All this makes me rejoice and wonder how it is that I'm not a superior person! I have dwelt with such very good company. It has been all sunshine, with a wee cloud here and there to give zest to life, and my lines have been laid in pleasant places. How terrible it must be to have to do the work one abhors! It is because she has done the work that she loves, and has made the sweet tenderness of her love for it so manifest, that she has continually stirred the imagination and lastingly won the hearts of her audiences.

The author refers frequently to the peculiar idea that has possessed his heroine's mind that she has had many failures. In her first appearance—she was then eight years of age—"she wept bitter and prolonged tears when the audience laughed when she fell over the rather ridiculous toy cart with which Mamillius was ordered 'to go play.' She calls it her 'first dramatic failure,' and felt at the moment that her career as an actress was ruined for ever!" Speaking of Ellen Terry's triumph as Ophelia, Percy Fitzgerald tells us that "on this momentous night of trial she thought she had completely failed, and without waiting for the fifth act, she flung herself into the arms of a friend, repeating," I have failed, I have failed! "She drove up and down the Thames Embankment half-a-dozen times before she found courage to go home." The newspapers of the next morning must have given her assurance that for her was no such word as fail! After the first performance (as Juliet) she once more thought, nay, even insisted that she had failed. She wrote to a friend: A thousand thanks for your letter. The fact remains that Juliet was a horrid failure. And I meant so well. I am very sad, but I thank you. It is not the critics; I knew it all on Wednesday night. She knew far more, and had no reason to be sad when, at the close of the season, after an extraordinary run, Romeo and Juliet was withdrawn.

NO GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

Miss Terry, as a sister-actress, is thus described:—In connection with "Becket" I have a little story to tell indicative of my heroine's never-ending unselfishness. Genevieve Ward, who, it will be remembered, played most magnificently as Queen Eleanor, has told me how, in that strong and stormy scene between the jealous Queen and the luckless Rosamund, the stage moon was wont to show a little undue favouritism towards the fair denizen of the bower, flooding her with radiance and leaving her vindictive visitor in comparative obscurity. "This," to quote my friend's own words, "hurt Ellen Terry's sense of justice, and more than once she has turned her back upon the audience and gently rebuked the too partial moon by a tragic line thrown into the wings: 'Take it off me and turn in on Miss Ward.'" Such anecdotes could be told by all the artistes who have appeared with her, but this one will suffice. Against this I may tell a counter story. Amongst Ellen Terry's treasures there is a ring that was given to her by Genevieve Ward. When she shows it to her friends she says, "Queen Eleanor, you see, is not at all vindictive to Rosamund off the stage."

THE FRIENDS OF BERNHARDT AND DUSE.

In the hearts of foreign actresses, too, Miss Terry has an abiding place:—Sarah Bernhardt has said of her: "She is perfectly delightful, and is one of my best friends. The greatest treat I can give myself, and a pleasure to which I can look forward for months, is to see her act. She is as near absolute perfection as anyone can be. In her English dramatic art has a splendid exponent." Again she declared: "Ellen Terry and Henry Irving are perfect! I adore them.—particularly the former. What grace, what ease! It is not acting at all, but the real character before one's eyes. In comedy she is unequalled, at any rate in English-speaking countries, while Henry Irving, in certain emotional parts, it would be hard to surpass." A pretty little story has been told by the Baroness von Zedlitz concerning a conversation she had with Ellen Terry with regard to Signora Duse. "Although," said the eager English actress of the great Italian actress, "we cannot talk fluently to each other, we became fast friends on the evening of our first meeting. I had seen her in the 'Dame aux Camelias,' and was so overpowered that I sobbed aloud. She heard that I was present, and asked me after the performance to come and see her on the stage. Our meeting was in accordance with our emotional temperaments. She rushed to me across the stage, and I fell weeping in to her arms. The tears were a great relief. I could not have expressed my admiration better than by my tears. Later on we spent many a pleasant hour together, and I came to love her as a sister."

EDMUND KEAN'S SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

Very naturally Mr. Pemberton, in the course of his story of Miss Terry's life, has a good deal to say concerning her contemporaries. Here is a reference to Edmund Kean's early struggles:—The struggling strolling player has got his chance at last. He is to appear to-night as Shylock at Drury Lane. It is the night of January 14, 1814, and in theatrical lore is for ever memorable. "I must dine to-day," the nervous actor said and for the first time in many days he indulged in the luxury of meat. "My God!" he exclaimed to his wife, "if I succeed I shall go mad!" As the church clocks were striking six he sallied forth from his meagre apartment with the parting words; "I wish I was going to be shot." In his hand he carried a small bundle—containing shoes, stockings, wig, and other trifles of costume, and so he trudged through the cold and foggy streets, and the thick slush of thawing snow that penetrated his worn boots and chilled him to the bone. And then the exultant return home after the curtain had fallen upon the wild enthusiasm of an electrified audience? Nearly mad with delight, and with half-frenzied incoherency he poured forth the story of his triumph. "Mary!" he cried to his wife, "you shall ride in your carriage yet! Charles," lifting the boy from his bed, "shall go to Eton!"

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE BOERS STILL PARLEYING.

BRUCE HAMILTON ACTIVE.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question, said there can be no information about the peace negotiations at the present stage.

Government, he said, would give the information as soon as there was anything that can be published.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Reuter learns that the Government has received nothing definite from Pretoria, and that parleying between the Boer leaders is still proceeding.

Lord Kitchener reports that Bruce Hamilton moving from Middleburg to Standerton killed and wounded 145 Boers.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FRM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

April 11, near Craddock, severely wounded, Lieutenant Morton Just, Cape Colonial Force.

April 12, dangerously ill of enteric, Troopers W. Cave, H. Ganson and G. Johnston, 19th Hussars and H. Monaghan, 20th Hussars.

April 13, died of enteric at Heilbron, Lieutenant Christopher French, 7th Company R. E., and at undee, Gunner G. Coombe, 53rd Field Battery.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCE.)

THE NEW LOAN.

THE FINANCES OF THE TRANSVAAL.

THE GRAIN TAX.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The House of Commons has adopted the Loan Resolution by 229 against 103.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announced that the new Loan will be 2½ per cent. Consols.

He mentioned that the sugar grant, which was for the West Indian Colonies only, would not exceed a quarter of a million.

He spoke hopefully of the financial position of the Transvaal, and said that the revenue during the next financial year is estimated at between four and five millions, and in the present year ending June it would be £1,200,000.

The Transvaal is not only able to bear the cost of the South African Constabulary, but is able to pay the interest on the old Government debt, the cost of civil administration and interest on railway debentures.

It has been throughout the intention of the Government to charge to the new Colonies a portion of the war expenditure without hindering their development, and he believed it would be possible after the war to assign certain sources of their revenue for the service of War Loans, and in a few years to charge them with the interest on the war expenditure amounting in the first instance to £30,000 000.

APRIL 16.

The Grain Tax includes rice, lentils, arrowroot and sago.

An amendment brought forward by Mr. Field in the Commons for reducing the duty on tea to fourpence has been rejected by 228 against 111.

The interest on the new loan will be reduced to two-and-a-half per cent next year.

The "Times" states that the loan will be issued immediately at ninety-three and-a-half.

The "Standard" says that half has already been placed privately, including five millions on New York houses.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON BOARD A BATTLESHIP.

ELEVEN KILLED, SEVEN INJURED.

The breech of a big gun on board the battleship Mars at Queenstown blew out while at practice to-day. Two lieutenants and nine men were killed on the spot and seven injured.

[H. M. S. Mars is a twin screw battleship of the Caesar type. She was launched at Berkenhead on March 30th, 1896, having been laid down in June of 1894. She is a first class armoured battleship of 14,900 tons displacement, carrying two hooded barbettes and two funnels abreast. Her demensions are :—Length, 390 feet; over all 413 feet; beam 75 feet, and mean draught 27 feet, 6 in. She has a speed of 16·5 knots. The following are the details of her armour and armament : —Armour : Partial 9 in., Harveyed belt, 16 feet broad, and 220 feet long, bulkheads 14 in. (max.) barbettes, 14 in., barbette shield, 10 in. casemates (12) 6 in. prot. deck, 2·5 to 4 in. 180 compartments. Forward conning tower, 14 in. After conning towers, 3 in. Overhead spliater-nets : Armament,—4-12 in. 46 ton (wire wound) B. ; 12-6 in. Q in casemates; 16-12 pr. Q. ; 2-12 in. pr. boat guns ; 12-3 pr. Q ; 8-·45 in. Maxims. Torpedo tubes (18 in.), 5 ; four submerged, one above water in stern. Torpedoes (18 in.) carried, 17 ; (14 in. for boats), 5 searchlights, 6 boats, 18 (four steam, and three fitted for 14 in. torpedoes). She has a complement of 757 officers and men.

The following are the names of the officers :—Captain Henry D. Barry, Commander Harry H. Stileman, Lieuts. (I) Cole C. Fowler, (N) Edmund P. F. G. Grant, (G) James H. S. Bourne, Robert W. Myburgh, Francis Crean, John R. Dodington, Colpoys C. Walcott, and Henry G. L. Olipnant, Lieut. R. N. R. Eustace, R. White (act) ; Lieut. R. M. A. Arthur F. Salkeld, Lieut. R. M. Charles B. Partridge ; Chaplain and Nav. Instr. Rev. David Richards, B. A., Staff Surgeon John L. Barrington, Fleet Paymaster Sidney W. Wright, Staff Engineer Charles A. Moore, Surgeon Edmund Cox, B.A.M.B. ; Engineers Thomas J. Morgan, and Archibald H. Carlisle ; Sub-Lieut. Tom C. Miller, Assist. Paymaster Percy L. Campbell; Assist. Engineer Harry C. Read, Assist. Engineers Frank A. Clayton and Harry J. Symonds ; Gunners Edmond Sims, and William H. Patchen, Boatswain James Prentice, Gig Boatswai Charles E. Smith (act) ; Carpenter Thomas Richards ; Midshipmen Charles H. A. Cartwright, Robert L. Jesmair, Neville B. C. Crock, Gilbert C. Heathcote, James C. Wahab, Alan F. S. Grant, Archibald D. Cochrane, Charles E. V. Crawford, Hubert Vaughan-Jones, Ralph M. Hall, Walter T. Bagot, Henry P. Hughes, Arthur E. Tippet and Evelyn R. Edmonds ; Clerks Charless S. Burgen, and Charles F. King. Commissioned at Portsmouth on 8th June 1897.]

THE STATE OF MACEDONIA.

Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, said that communications had been made to the Porte regarding the condition of Macedonia, but no circular Note had been addressed.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

A notice in the Official Gazette states that His Majesty's Birthday will be celebrated at home on the 24th May, and in foreign stations on the 9th of November.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ASSASSINATION OF A RUSSIAN MINISTER.

MURDERED BY A STUDENT.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has been shot dead in the vestibule of the offices of the Council of the Empire at St. Petersburg.

The assassin, who is a student, was disguised as an officer.

He has been arrested.

[The Minister who has been murdered is M. Sipiaguine.]

THE STRIKES IN BELGIUM.

The strike in Belgium has extended to Brussels and is spreading quietly in the country.

MAJOR GENERAL MACLEOD.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Major General Macleod has been gazetted to a first class district in India in succession to Sir Bindon-Blood.

THE SHOOTING OF FILIPINOS.

AMERICAN GENERAL TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

The American Secretary for War has telegraphed to General Chaffe that if the newspaper reports of the trial are correct to court-martial General Smith on whose orders, it is stated, Major Waller acted.

THE PROPOSED COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to the invitation from the Colonial Premiers to their Conference, said that Canada is willing to discuss the commercial situation, but saw little prospect of any advantage in discussing political and military affairs.

BAD FOR THE LANCASHIRE WEAVER.

AN AUTOMATIC LOOM.

COMMISSION OF EXPERTS.

A Commission of Lancashire experts has gone to America to investigate and report upon an automatic cotton loom which is said to be of immense economic value.

GUNNERS FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The following distribution of gunners in the Royal Indian Marine is sanctioned :—namely, one each to the Canning, Clive, Comet, Dalhousie, Investigator Irrawaddy, Bhamo, Lawrence, Mayo, Minto Quangtung, Sladen, Muzhee Panther, Tamil and Mines ; Two to the Hardinge (provisional) and two as a reserve for leave. It has been decided not to employ military works funds for the sanitary arrangements required for civil population of Kamptee. Such works are to be paid for out of cantonment funds or by the imposition of additional taxation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided to permit men of the Corps returning to India from South Africa to extend their service on bounty on the same terms as were sanctioned for the Corps which remained in India.

It has been decided to retain the present rules for the admission of officers of British Regiments to the Indian Staff Corps and 115 additional supernumerary officers have been applied for.

The insignia of the Knight Grand Commandership of the Indian Empire conferred on Sir Power Palmer have reached the Government of India. The presentation ceremony will take place later.

Major General Creagh, Commanding the China Force, reports the death of No. 99 Bugler Dixon, 2nd Bengal Infantry, at Tongshan on the 12th April ; also of No. 1753 Sepoy Kharku, 4th Punjab, Infantry at Tientsin on the 13th April.

Lieutenant-General Sir Bindon Blood leaves Rawalpindi on Saturday next, on his tenth tour visiting Abbottabad the same day, and going on to Hasan Abdal on Sunday. On Monday he leaves for Nowshera, and, after a halt of two hours, goes on to Dargai, where he halts on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday Sir Bindon Blood will leave for Peshawar, and arriving that evening, will halt until Saturday night, reaching Rawalpindi again on Sunday morning, the 27th instant.

The rearmament of the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, with the new Lee-Enfield rifles has been completed. The Bhopal Battalion have also received the ·303 rifles.

The Commander-in-Chief, on the completion of his tour in the Punjab, reaches Simla to-day.

Bounty, with or without furlough, under G. O. C. C., 716 of 1901, is now open to men of Corps returning from South Africa.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Golconda left here this evening.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nile which left Bombay on the 27th of March, arrived at Venice on the 15th instant at 6 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 3-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3 8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	24 1-2

MAHOMEDANS AND THE CORONATION.

We understand that a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay will shortly be held under the auspices of the Anjuman Islam of Bombay to adopt an address of congratulation to His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, which will be forwarded to England through the Government of India on the occasion of the approaching Coronation.

M. Roussel, a Parisian actor, and his wife found on returning to their rooms that a burglar had visited and ransacked the apartment during their absence. Madame Roussel remembered she had secreted twenty bank-notes in a clock, and on looking in the hiding-place found all the notes there except one, for which a letter had been substituted, as follows : "Madame, I am not a professional burglar. I wanted one hundred francs, and took it. Please excuse this disorder. I had to turn everything upside down before finding the hiding-place. I shall repay this little loan as soon as I can."

THE DHOLEPORE DEBT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

Mr. Justice Amir Ali in the case of Messrs. John King and Co. vs. Mr. S. J. Tellery, decided to-day to reserve his judgment for a month in order that the defendant, through his counsel, might take diligent and bona fide steps of pressing the matter properly upon the officials of the Patiala State, and to see whether he could obtain payment or not.

His Lordship had no doubt that when the facts were properly represented to the officials now managing the State, they would be sure to recognise the justice of paying the defendant the Rs. 40,000 in respect of which he had executed the promissory notes, and thus enable him to pay off the Rs. 10,000 still due on the renewed note.

If the defendant did not succeed in obtaining the money—a difficulty which his Lordship did not anticipate—it would then become necessary for him to determine the question which had been discussed. At present he expressed no opinion either upon the correspondence or the facts of the case.

THE SARAGHARI MEMORIAL.

SPEECH BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

Yesterday the Commander-in-Chief performed the ceremony of unveiling the Saraghari memorial in the presence of his Honor Sir Charles Rivaz the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Civil and Military officers, and representatives of all the Sikh Regiments. The ceremony was a most impressive one.

In addressing the assembly, the Commander-in-Chief referred to the unavoidable absence of his Excellency the Viceroy, and said that he considered a great honour had devolved on him. The memorial was the outcome of a spontaneous appreciation of gallantry, the representative detachment of the Sikhs proving that they possessed one of the finest soldierly characteristics, namely, that they preferred to die rather than surrender. He mentioned a few details of the incident which gave rise to the memorial, and said that he felt that the conduct displayed by the twenty-one men of the 36th Sikhs, whose names were inscribed on the memorial, was characteristic of their national traditions. His Excellency said it should be preserved as an example to others to show how brave men should behave when facing fearful odds. He referred to the staunchness of the Sikh nation during the Indian Mutiny, and especially mentioned the services of the grandfather of the present Chief of Kapurthala, who took a contingent to Julundar and Oudh, and fought and obtained for his troops Mutiny medals. His Excellency said the memorial which had been erected was at the head-quarters of the Sikh religion, and on the site of the old Saraghari Post, in order that so long as British rule lasted, the brave Sikh soldiers of the King would realize that their deeds were never to be forgotten.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the memorial was handed over to the Punjab Government.

THE RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD DECCAN, APRIL 16.

Colonel and Mrs. Barr left here for Ootacamund this morning, where they will remain till the monsoon breaks.

Maharajah Kishen Pershad, the Prime Minister ; Sir Khurshid Jah, K. C. I. E. ; Mr. Casson-Walker, Financial Secretary ; Sultan-ul-Mulk, and several other European and Native officials were present at the station to see the Resident off.

PRIME MINISTER OF HYDERABAD

H. E. Maharaj Kishen Pershad, who has officiated as Prime Minister since last August, has now been confirmed by H. H. the Nizam, and it is expected that the latter will hold a darbar after the Mohurram to confer a khillat, consisting of a dress of honor and valuable jewels, etc., on the new Prime Minister.

General satisfaction is expressed at the Maharaj's confirmation, as he has conducted the work of administration with marked ability and success.

A PATIENT FOR THE KASAULI INSTITUTE.

MADRAS, APRIL 16.

Mr. C. A. Paterson, Registrar of the Madras University, has been bitten by a rabid dog, and has left Madras for Bangalore, en route to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

THE ALLEGED BROACH MURDER CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

BROACH, APRIL 16.

The trial of Theria Bail and Bomonji Pestonji was resumed to-day before the Sessions Judge and Assessors. The Police Fozlar was examined for the prosecution, and the Government Pleader summed up. Mr. Taleyarkhan replied at length. Mr. Payne next addressed and had not finished when the Court rose.

HOCKEY.

GYMKHANA VS. CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS.

On the Cooperage yesterday afternoon the Bombay Gymkhana met the Old Boys of the Cathedral High School at Hockey. A good game was witnessed but the Old Boys showed much superior form and at half time the score was four goals to one in their favour. In the second half the Gymkhana did a little better, and put in two goals to their opponent's three, the final score being : Cathedral High School Old Boys seven goals, Gymkhana three.

The Simla Municipality have passed a resolution, under which the revised octroi schedule, as sanctioned by the Punjab Government, will come into force on July 2nd.

A remarkable indication of the extent of the dissatisfaction which prevails among the officers of the Public Works Department who have entered the service through Cooper's Hill is to be found in a Parliamentary return which has just been issued. The document contains a list of the number of petitions that have been received regarding the terms under which the officers engaged, the complaint being that the terms have not been adhered to, with the result that the future prospects of the officers concerned have been seriously prejudiced. The total number of petitions during the past fifteen years has been no less than 400. The return unblushingly adds that replies, other than simple acknowledgments, were only sent to 193 of these petitions.

THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY AND THE CORONATION.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A fully representative meeting of the Portuguese community of Bombay was held in the hall of the "Real Instituto Luso-Indiano," on Monday evening, to consider the best and most suitable manner of conveying to His Imperial Majesty Edward VII, the congratulations of the community in connection with his approaching Coronation. Dr. J. A. da Gama presided.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman said that he felt truly grateful and thought it a privilege to be called upon to preside on such an occasion. The deep sense of gratitude that every Goan, not only in British India but in Goa itself, felt for the untold privileges that the community enjoyed through the British rule in India, was well-known. It was not for him to sing the praises of the might and power of an empire which had extended its beneficent sway over the world. The most gifted eloquence would not adequately fulfil the task. They were witnesses of the unmatched administration which had secured peace and prosperity to every citizen of the British Empire. The secret of the British supremacy lay in the high and strict sense of justice which marked every branch of its administration. It had passed through the most severe tests, and had not been found wanting. Whatever happened, the British always rose to the occasion and were masters of the situation. He knew how every one of them admired the sterling qualities of Englishmen, and how grateful and loyal they felt for the priceless blessings they all enjoyed under British rule. He was, he said, in a position to state that every centre of Goan population in British India would join them in tendering their most hearty and loyal felicitations to His Imperial Majesty, Edward VII, on the auspicious occasion of his coronation. (Applause.)

Dr. A. G. Viegas proposed that an address of congratulation conveying the hearty and cordial felicitation be sent to His Imperial Majesty, Edward VII, on the occasion of his approaching Coronation and that a committee be forthwith appointed to give immediate effect to this resolution, and that the committee exert itself to address the congratulations in the name of all the Goans throughout the British Empire. Dr. Viegas in moving the proposition said that no one would venture to deny the deep gratitude and loyalty of the Goanese. They had long enjoyed the blessings and prosperity of British rule. They had found liberty and protection under the Union Jack for which they could not but be profoundly grateful. He was sure that many a humble home in Goa would join in these sentiments of gratitude, which we would take the means of conveying to the King Emperor.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. L. M. Furtado, and a strong committee was appointed.

Mr. P. I. da Cunha proposed that the committee appointed be empowered to invite the co-operation of all the Goan centres in British India in giving effect to the first resolution and adhering to it by having their several representatives on the general committee, and that on the day of the Coronation a general meeting of the Portuguese community be held, at which the several representatives from the mofussil be invited to take part. The proposition was seconded by Mr. L. Mascarenhas and carried by acclamation.

Dr. M. A. Hiredia proposed that a subscription be opened so defray all the expenses necessary in giving effect to the two resolutions and that the committee appointed take immediate steps to take the work in hand.

Mr. J. Selwyn seconded this proposition in an eloquent speech, and proposed that the names of all the subscribers to this movement be published in the local papers of the community.

Father A. Lisboa, representing the Rev. Vicar of Dabul, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, after which the proceedings terminated.

THE SASSOON INSTITUTION.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

The Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, have received a communication from Mr. Pooranmal Goolji Singhani, an opium merchant and banker of the city, in the course of which he points out that as there is no female ward attached to the Institution, juvenile female offenders are sent to jail. This causes considerable hardship, and the necessity for such a ward has been long felt. With a view of supplying this want he intimates that he is willing to offer a sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Institution on the following conditions :—

1. That a separate ward for the reception of juvenile female offenders be provided in the above Institution.

2. That such ward shall be named the "Pooranmal Goolji Singhani Ward for Juvenile Female Offenders."

3. That I shall be nominated one of the directors of the Institution. In the event of my being unable or unwilling to act as a trustee, I shall be at liberty to appoint a substitute for myself. Similarly I shall be at liberty to name a person to succeed me in the directorship after my death. The person whom I may so appoint or name shall be appointed a director in my place. Similarly my successor shall be at liberty to name his successor, the intention being that a representative of my family shall always be a trustee of the above Institution.

The offer will be considered by the Committee of the Institution at their next meeting. Mr. Pooranmal Goolji Singhani is well known for his acts of charity. On the death of his father he and his brother devoted no less a sum than three and a half lakhs to charity, whilst in the first year of the plague he retained the services of three doctors to give free treatment to patients, and distributed disinfectants, and clothing where necessary. In this connexion he spent something like Rs. 9,000. He is a Justice of the Peace for Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Mr. David Reid presided over the ordinary general meeting of this company which was held on March 25, at Cannon-street Hotel.—The chairman said the bank's business during the past year had made substantial progress, and with profitable and encouraging results. Turning to the balance-sheet he said that the items were individually larger all along the line, and aggregated £11,189,289 against £9,718,046 in 1900. Under the heading of current and fixed deposits accounts there was an increase over the previous year of £349,000, the total being £3,658,000. After providing for management expenses, and making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, there remained as net profit the large sum of £117,471, which was quite a record in the annals of the bank. Adding to this the amount brought forward from 1900, they had the large total of £148,893 to deal with. It was not improbable that some shareholders, in view of the increased profits, might have expected a more liberal distribution than was proposed, but the directors were not in favour of the payment of a larger dividend for the present. They were desirous of seeing the reserve fund raised to £500,000 the equivalent of the paid-up capital, because with the largely increased volume of its business it was absolutely essential that the high position which the bank had attained should not only be maintained, but be further strengthened. As to the prospect of the year just entered on, he saw from the Finance Minister's statement that about 10,000,000, would probably be spent by the Government of India in extensions of existing and in the construction of new railways, besides the development of important irrigation and other public works. No doubt this bank would have the opportunity of assisting in financing the funds required for these new works. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, and the payment of a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.—Mr. John Borradaile seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.—The retiring directors, Mr. Borradaile Mr. R. Miller, and Mr. A. V. Dunlop Best, were re-elected, and the meeting terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION AT LAHORE.

At the sitting of the Universities Commission on Monday, the first witness was the Hon'ble Mr. Tupper, who said that the Punjab University encouraged both Oriental and Western learning, gave the people a voice in higher education, and sought to promote vernacular literature and original scholarship. He opposed the idea of abandoning the Oriental College. He thought that candidates should not be forced to pursue the Law and Arts courses simultaneously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chatterji urged that the Oriental and Medical Colleges were both capable of higher development.

Mr. Robson, Principal Government College pointed out numerous defects in University education particularly cramming. This evil was also enlarged upon by the Rev. Dr. Ewing who submitted a number of revolutionary proposals regarding examination with a view of grappling with cramming which he described as the saddest evil of the whole University system.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, after visiting Amritsar on Tuesday, arrived at Ferozepore yesterday, and Delhi to-day. His Honour remains at Delhi until Monday evening, when he returns to Lahore, arriving on Tuesday morning.

THE LATE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

SOME PARLIAMENTARY STORIES.

The news of Sir Richard Temple's death (says the "Daily Mail") was received with general regret at the House of Commons, where he is remembered for a certain old-fashioned urbanity and an unfailing good temper. Sir Richard represented South Worcestershire until age and infirmity warned him to retire. He came into parliamentary life as an expert authority upon India, but scarcely spoke upon his pet subject more than once a year which was of course the Indian Budget night. Ruggedly, even strangely fashioned by nature he struggled with a husky delivery which for the listener disappeared in the grace and eloquence of his language.

He cultivated an eccentricity in his dress, and his mania for narrow riband neckties, now red, now green, anon blue and yellow, was the subject of much mirth. Sir Richard and General Goldsworthy found a passionate delight in voting in all divisions, until they sometimes voted in a session more frequently than the Government Whips themselves. This was a pet pursuit of Sir Richard's.

He divided his House time into two parts. The afternoon and evening he gave up to escorting ladies over the Houses of Parliament. The night he passed in sleeping on his bench. Parliament has never known so gifted a sleeper. His head rolled swayed, dipped and bobbed with a vigour and a sharpness of curve that threatened dislocation of the neck. But Sir Richard smiled through it all.

One night Mr. T. P. O'Connor was declaiming upon the wrongs of Ireland, when a Tory laughed. "Why this irreverence towards a serious subject?" asked the orator sternly. He looked about the House and his eye fell upon Sir Richard Temple asleep. "Who," shouted "T. P.," "Why, Mr. Speaker, the very Burmese Idol smiles in derision of ye" "What is that?" asked Sir Richard, waking up from the noise of the laughter. "Who said Burmese idol? Who is a Burmese idol?"

His face was the livelihood of the satirists in the earlier days of his parliamentary life. A well-known artist in caricature once said : "I have paid two years' rent out of Dicky Temple's moustache." It was a sign of the brave old veteran's popularity that men always spoke of him as "Dicky" or "Dicky Temple."

One story he frequently told against himself. Sir Richard went one day to see a lady, who presented her little daughter to him. The child looked shy, then cautiously approached, and, holding up her finger, cried :

"Fie, fie! I saw you without your clothes at the Zoo on Sunday!"

Contrary to what some people believe, says the "Saturday Review" Sir Richard was not the victim of Mr. David Plunkett's wit in the gargoyle incident. It was Sir George Campbell, another curious Anglo-Indian figure who heckled Mr. Plunkett about the state of the gargoyles at Westminster and got for his pains a rather testy "I am not responsible for the queer creatures outside or inside this House." But here is a true and, we believe, unrelated tale of Sir Richard Temple. Once Lord Randolph Churchill wished a debate to come to a speedy end. A Whip brought the bad news that Sir Richard Temple had a long speech in his pocket and felt he simply must speak it. All remonstrance was vain. The Empire's interests demanded that the speech should be made. The Whip failing, Lord Randolph tried the bludgeon. Turning in his seat just when the obstinate orator was preparing to rise and catch the Speaker's eye, Lord Randolph said with savage emphasis and in tones that could be heard distinctly by the offender and those who sat near, "What's the good of my trying to lead this House if every damned fool on my own side thinks he ought to make a speech?" And the speech was never spoken.

A MISSION COMMUNITY AT FATEHGANJ.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Some get their peep at life in the mirror of fiction There are others who prefer the "pure crude fact secreted from man's life when hearts beat hard" of the Criminal Courts. Take, for instance a judgment, which is now before the Allahabad High Court on appeal, by the Sessions Judge of Bareilly. On the surface it is the record of a sordid crime; but beneath is abundant matter for the satirist and the philosopher. We shall tell the story mainly in the words of the Sessions Judge, who, by the way, is evidently a gentleman of a humorous turn of mind. The accused was a native Christian called Gulzari Lal, and he lived with a whole community of brethren in the Faith in the mission compound at Fatehganj. The head of the community was a Native Christian named Sham A. Cutting, "not an American," as the Judge observes, who rejoiced in the title of "Presiding Elder." This patriarch had a son named Mark Cutting, who was suspected by the accused to be over-intimate with his wife. The Sessions Judge, though of opinion that there was good ground for the suspicion, regrets to say that none of the witnesses was trustworthy. However that may be, the story of Gulzari Lal is that he caught his wife in a situation, which gave him abundant cause for provocation, and that he struck her on the head with a brick, killing her on the spot. The Sessions Judge says that there is no evidence to support this part of the story; but even though all the inmates of the compound had seen the act of which accused complained, "he would not have got one of them to depose to the fact." The reasons on which the Sessions Judge comes to this conclusion, are stated in the judgment as follows : "All the inmates get paid by the Mission for doing nothing, and it is obvious that their pay depends on the good word of Hiram Cutting. For example, the two witnesses, (who are both named Baldeo, modified in one case to Balderson) get Rs. 5 per mensem each for learning to read. This is more than they would get by honest labour or by being professional ladies." The defence suggest that this is the trade previously followed by one of them, and the very prevaricating answers of this witness about his antecedents suggest that very possibly he is an absconded offender in a bad riot case. It cannot even be said that these men are hurried over their studies, for they know nothing." The immediate motive for the crime, the Judge thinks, lay in another set of circumstances. Gulzari Lal wanted to go to Bareilly to have his eyes doctored. The Presiding Elder refused permission. "It is very probable that Hiram Cutting wished to prevent the accused going to Bareilly and applying for such a transfer to the Mission authorities there, alleged the adultery as his reason." Though the Sessions Judge, therefore, does not believe that Mark Cutting was "a cause as Sir Galahad," or that the wife of the accused was another Pompilia, he declines to believe that the accused had sufficient provocation to excuse the crime, and he sentenced him to transportation for life. We have no desire to criticise this sentence one way or another, but possibly the public who subscribe to Mission, would be glad to know a little more about the economy of the Fatenganj establishment.—"Pioneer."

THE CAUVERY POWER WORKS.

The Mysore Government have sanctioned a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 49,44,011, for the Cauvery Electric Power Works. In a note on the subject the Chief Engineer to Government says : I forward herewith an estimate amounting to £329,601 for the completion of the Cauvery Power scheme. When I wrote my report, dated December 8th, 1900, none of the plans of the machinery buildings had been received from the contractors. The strength of the contractors' establishment, for which quarters had to be provided, was not known, and no experience had been gained as to the cost of erection, of the transmission line, consequently my figures were in many cases only approximate, but I must say that I thought that the total amount would be fairly correct as I anticipated that any excess there might be on some items would be covered by savings on others, but, unfortunately, the savings are practically "nil," while the excesses are very considerable. Colonel McNeil Campbell, the Chief Engineer, then goes into details, explaining the causes of the excess on buildings for the machinery at the power station. For instance, the excess of Rs. 37,534 is chiefly owing to the depths the foundations had to be taken to find the rock, and to the difficulty in transport of materials, and the unhealthiness of the locality. The next increase is on account of the transmission line from the falls to the Kolar Gold Field, a distance of ninety miles, and amount to Rs. 1 82,978. No work of this kind being undertaken in the country before it was impossible to get accurate results, and much more rock was encountered on the line than was anticipated. The cost of the erection of posts was also underestimated, as it was thought that a great portion of it would be borne by the contractors. A considerable amount of timber had to be procured locally as the contractors for the supply of Australian wood failed to supply it in time. Under inland transportation the excess was Rs. 99,340. That was the revised estimate, but it is contended that it can hardly be looked upon as such, as up to the present the Chief Engineer has had to work very much in the dark. The total estimate, expressed in sterling, now amounts to £329,601, against a forecast of £287,390 but this includes 185 extra horse-power over the 4,000 stipulated for the gold mines.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A NEW PREACHER.

PRESIDENT LOUBET AND RUSSIA.

A JOURNALISTIC REVIVAL.

PARIS, MARCH 27.

The one preacher this Lent has been Father Ollivier, a little, ugly man, whose head is hidden by the pulpit until he stands on a high footstool. He is swarthy, round-faced, and pug-nosed, but has a most expressive pair of the little eyes, a mouth made for oratory, and a voice which, in his calmer moods, is mellow and ear-charming. It can also be strident as a clarion, and the brassy tones never fail to tell when he denounces national or class vices. He has a bad opinion of the fashionable world, does not bide it, speaks contemptuously of its ladies, and does not shrink from saying what they are, or from "calling a spade a spade" On the whole, he seems to have a better opinion of Casque d'Or, the young woman who is to be paid 10,000 francs for signing astounding memoirs professedly written by herself. Father Ollivier can be eloquent, sardonic, ironical, and he could be humorous if he thought humour became the pulpit. It was he who preached the sermon at Notre Dame at the service in memory of the ladies who perished in the charity bazar fire. He represented God demanding the holocaust of their lives to pay for the sins of France and of the class to which they belonged. M. Felix Faure attended the service, and protested as he went out of the church against Father Ollivier's doctrine. It freshens up blase people to hear this original preacher, who stops at nothing when he wants to rouse a congregation. He is not vulgar, even when using homespun language, for he is all the time emitting sparks of genius. Sometimes he gives out flame, but not often. It is doubtful whether he is a thinker, but there is no doubt that he is the first actor of his day—which does not prevent him being sincere to the point of fanaticism. M. Mounet-Sully's readings of the great French preachers are so successful that, perhaps, next Lent he will hire a large concert room to go on with them. "The Eagle of Meaux" (Bossuet) is too narrowly caged in the close, low Salle des Capucines, where the eminent actor reads and gives running commentaries. Bourdaloue and Massilon have had their turns—that is to say, they have been superficially dealt with. The religious education M. Mounet-Sully received from pious Protestant parent has deeply influenced his life, though he is an actor, and enable him to feel and comprehend the truths set forth by the French preachers of the 17th and 18th centuries. M. Leon Claretie gives an introductory spoken preface to each lecture. In speaking of Bossuet's sermons he said "they would not suffer from passing through the lips of M. Mounet-Sully. Au contraire." What will the Archbishop of Paris think of this?

The Montcalm frigate, which is to take President Loubet to Russia, is being overhauled and provided with two deck saloons. He is not taking with him either his Master of the Ceremonies, M. Crozier, or the Sub-Director of the Protocol, only M. Mollard, who has, as introducer of Ambassadors, been lying by for some time. One might imagine that from disuse he must now be rusty. Perhaps this is why M. Loubet prefers him to M. Crozier, who is to go in May with a special mission to the Court of Spain—an arrangement that can hardly console him for not being a member of the President's party. M. Crozier's officiousness last August at Dunkirk and Compiegne, brought upon him much hostile criticism, and is believed not to have pleased M. Loubet, who has no desire to shine forth like M. Felix Faure in the character of "Le Bourgeois Gentil-homme." The lunch on board the Montcalm is to be on the steerage deck, and the Imperial and other guests, numbering in all 60, are to sit at a horse-shoe table, set out with the Sevres table service used at State banquets at the Elysee. The ceremonial will be that observed at the lunch given on board the Potsdam by M. Felix Faure, but with, one would imagine, more personal friendliness between host and Imperial guests. To delight eyes tired with the long Russian winter, a wealth of flowers has been ordered for the lunch from the Riviera Rose, daffodils, and hyacinths are to be used with a profusion that taste alone will limit to deck the tent and table, and to turn the guns of the turret into great bouquets. They will be sent overland from Nice to St. Petersburg, and are to arrive there simultaneously with M. Loubet. It is expected that they will remain in bud until the day before, and then bloom out, so as to be in all their floral beauty at the lunch. Among the presents M. Loubet takes are three cases of the finest champagne. The Czar's southern vineyards produce excellent sparkling wine, but French gourmets will not allow that it can be compared to Veuve Cliquot or Montebello.

A daily journal, "Le Corsaire," is soon to reappear. Its name will express its nature. The first number of "Le Corsaire," appeared in the brochure form in the year VIII. It disappeared under the First Empire, and reappeared in 1822 as "a journal of theatrical entertainments, arts, manners, and modes." In 1854 diabolism was the fashion in light literature, and it took the name of "Le Corsaire—Satan" Its staff included that biting wit, Alphonse Karr, Mery, Leon Gozlan, Massat, and Jules Sandeau, not yet a member of the Academy. The Prince de Joinville, who affected to be a royster and to be in opposition to the staid manners and ideas favoured by the King and Queen, often dropped in to chat with the editor and the wits and clever men he had gathered round him. A man of talent can hold dunces together, but it is next to impossible to hold highly gifted French writers any length of time in the same team. So the staff of "Le Corsaire—Satan" melted away, and the paper became "Le Petit Corsaire," and as the stormy days of '48 drew nigh, the Revolution that hurled down the Citizen King blew out the sparkling corsair. Nobody in such a storm cared for its amusing pin pricks. It was so unfortunate, too, as to try and tease the wrong men—to wit, the popular idols of the day. In 1858 "Le Corsaire" again rose to life under Imperial auspices and the editorship of M. Viennot, a deligtful Academician, whom the Emperor and Empress greatly petted. They used to invite him to Compiegne, and he helped to get up the theatrical entertainments there. His genial presence was valued by the Empress at her five-o'clock teas. But he soon found he was not in his place at the head of "Le Corsaire," withdrew from it, and let it die. The latest "Corsaire" started up in 1869, to go out in April, 1871. Its editor—M. Jules Lermina, an accomplished journalist—brought into militant writers, to wit, Victor Noir, Spoll, a man of ephemeral boulevard fame, Francis Victor Hugo, who, however, took a pseudonym, and Gill, a caricaturist of genius. A dark fate hung over the whole staff, and extended even to the compositors and office servants. Francis Victor Hugo died suddenly at Bordeaux, Gill died in a madhouse, of general paralysis, Spoll was maimed in a duel, and Victor Noir was shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The others perished in sorties in 1870 behind barricades, or before firing parties in 1871. Let us hope the "Corsaire" that is rising on the Boulevards will have a better destiny.

The house of the late Mme. de Paiva has passed into the hands of a syndicate formed of the Compagnie Nationale des Assurances, of M. Bloch, described as the owner of 11, Avenue de Victor Hugo, and of MM. Bernheim Brothers, house and land agents, 58, Rue Maubeuge. The building of the house merely cost £300,000, and it covers a considerable space in the Champs-Elysees. Cubat, French chief of the late Czar, hired it for a restaurant. Notwithstanding the artistic luxury of the interior of the house, success did not attend his venture. The chief rooms faced north, and might be termed cheerless. Far taller houses closed this palace, for such it was, round on three sides, and kept the wide court in perpetual shadow. The fourth side looked on the Champs-Elysees. Cubat might have used the dining room for storing ice, the chill there was so great and constant. The whole thing only fetched £44

rated. Her career for some years subsequently astonished Paris. During this phase she built the house in the Champs-Elysees, which she left a year or two before the war of 1870 as the wife of the late Count Henkel Donnersmarck, whom she had assisted in his task of keeping Bismarck well informed about French affairs. Ever since it has been empty, except when Gabat was the tenant for a few seasons. The volume of photographs of the ceilings, sculptured mantels of Parian marble, the mouldings, the wood carvings, the locks, and the onyx stairs is worth preserving as a highly suggestive bit of the history of the Second Empire, and, indeed, of Europe in the sixties. Count Henkel Donnersmarck had a palace of his own in the Rue Grevelle St. Germain, and was one of the wealthiest noblemen of rich Silesia. Bismarck made him Governor of Alsace in 1870-71. On retiring from that post he built, to gratify the pride of his Countess, a residence on one of his German estates on the model of the Tuileries. She predeceased him. The Count never lived in the house in the Champs Elysees.

Observers of social changes have noted a more independent spirit in the French girl due to English and American influences. That is not to say that the French young woman of good family has begun to walk in the streets without her mother or the attendant 'bonne'—that would be too great a revolution to come all at once—but she has begun to aspire after a degree of freedom that would have surprised her grand-mother. One of the results, this winter, has been the giving of parties in their own houses, by young unmarried daughters, to other young women. They have taken the whole management of the fete into their own hands; sending out the invitations; drawing up the menus and often illustrating them; setting the tabls and arranging the flowers and settling the question of precedence which, in the case of unmarried ladies, would not present the ordinary difficulties. It would be a personal rather than a social question. On the day arranged for the dinner the young girl-hostess has sent her parents off to neighbouring restaurant so that they should not be in the way. These exiles, we may be sure, are not happy, and mama is torn with the most anxious thoughts as to whether her dear daughter is equal to presiding at the dinner-table, leading the conversation, and at the same time keeping an eye on the vagaries of the servants. Has cook spilled the soup? and did she make enough fancy bread? These and a hundred other distracting questions prevent mama from enjoying her evening out. It is generally conceded that while the young Parisienne will gain many useful hints in the duties of a hostess in this novel and agreeable way, she has much too much sense to rush to extremes in her liberty. Because she sends her father and her mother to the restaurant to-day, that is no reason, her admirers say, why she should want to go alone to-morrow. As a proof of the expanding tendency of the young Francaise, it is even said that they have begun to flirt "al' Anglaise."

Morbidness is the "pale companion" of the Parisian, though generally he needs "no stirring up to merriments" or awakening of "the pert and nimble spirit of mirth." This melancholy turn of mind shows itself in various ways—often in a disposition to probe the disagreeable to the bottom. For instance, he crowds to see the latest Queen of the footpads, with her abundant locks, fret her little hour upon the stage; though not in any spirit of admiration, but merely to express his contempt of her conduct by loudly hissing. The Prefect of Police had wind of an ugly demonstration against this actress of the slums, and he, accordingly, advised that the play be not given. It is under stood that the management of the theatre has complied, though one says that the whole house had been let in advance merely to people who wanted a little unpleasnt excitement in hooting at the leading lady. It is this morbid characteristic that induces people to hang their noses over the Seine all day—not an operation to be recommended to persons in search of healthful breezes—just on the off-chance of seeing a suicide. The tendency has doubtless been stimulated by the journalistic enterprise of the other day. We may expect a keen competition in that sort of notoriety now. At other times when a Parisian feels particularly stale, flat, and unprofitable, he finds a peculiar joy in attending the meetings of the Salvation Army. If only the law were removed which forbids religious processions in the streets, these revivals, with the big drum and the familiar exhortations, would be second to none as a specific for "the blues." It is doubtful if, even in Scotland, a grand funeral gives greater enjoyment than in Paris. The wise man of business knows this little idiosyncrasy and caters accordingly. Some years ago a cafe on the boulevards engaged the lady companion of a murderer as cashier. She proved an unprecedented attraction for several months. It is unfortunate the public have not taken kindly to Casque d'Or, or otherwise she would be in at position to attain a very respectable "dot."

M. Georges Leygues, the Minister of Education, has been much in evidence in parliament during the week. Owing to the absence of the Premier—it is hoped he will reappear on the Ministerial bench in a few days—it has fallen to M. Leygues to represent the Government in various stormy debates engendered by Socialist and Nationalist interpellations. M. Leygues has been prominent recently in another sense also. He is a born reformer. He has nothing of the conservatism that most educationists have. On the contrary, he has been distinguished for his startling innovations. And they are all in the direction of good sense. But that has not prevented criticism by persons whose interest it is to let things remain as they are. There was, first of all, his famous decree on the teaching of syntax, which allowed certain "tolerances" in the orthography of examinations, notably that terrible trial the past participle; that was followed by a circular, issued a few months ago, in which the Minister insisted on a more rational method of teaching living languages. During the past few days one has heard of another enterprise, the issue of an official grammar. The circular which contains this information has made a great stir in the scholastic world, as one may suppose. Its reception has been very cold, indeed, among the booksellers, who see vast quantities of the old and non-regulation grammars being made so much useless lumber. This new publication will be the only one used in the lycees and colleges. The idea of the Minister is to render the instruction clear and simple, and, at the same time, to save the pockets of the parents. A small edition will be printed at the national printing works, and the book will serve as a model to the private publishers. The Academie Francaise is about to engage in the reform of the syntax, so that the new grammar can hardly appear until toat work has been completed. But the designs of M. Leygues by no means stop at French grammar. He has appointed commitees of eminent professors, who are at this moment engaged in revising the texts of Latin and Greek, English and German grammars. After that, Spanish, Italian, and Russian will have their turn. The great aim of the revisers is simplicity and compactness. This innovation has given rise to much speculation as to whether the grammar of the State will be followed by the history, the geography, and philsophy of the State. In that case one Government might desire to undo the editing of the other—to supply omissions, and to make emendations. The "Affaire," for instance! The imagination reels at the task of a professor who should have to satisfy, in his account of the proceeding, all parties in the State. It is an open secret that one historian has been debarred from the schools, because of his treatment of this thorny subject.

ONLY a few cases of plague have been reported at Kalka. These have not in any way interfered with the tonga service to Simla, and travellers are not subjected to any inconvenience.

IT is reported by the Punjab Department of Land Records and Agriculture that attempts made to destroy locusts by means of the fungus which is used in South Africa were unsuccessful. Further experiments will be made.

MISS CHINNERY, who was for nine years in the Cama Hospital, Bombay, and who is now in England, has been offered the appointment of Lady Superintendent of the Walker Hospital, Simla. Miss Rigg and Miss Grant have been appointed senior and junior staff nurses. They were trained, respectively, in St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Ripon Hospital, Simla.

A KHAIRPUR AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A terrible on-slaught, as we gather from some papers in Bombay and in Sind, has been made against the Vazir of Khairpur State in the shape of a brochure published by "E. A. Good, Private Detective, Bombay." It is generally held that the charges contained therein being grave and specific, it is the bounden duty of the Paramount Power to investigate them, regardless of all considerations to the contrary; that neither the writer's motives nor his curious ways, nor yet the Vazir's own reputation for practical statesmanship, are relevant objections to an enquiry being held.

My purpose, however, in inditing this letter (which was intended to have been written before Mr. Good's pamphlet was heard of) is not a discussion of that gentleman's accusation or their weigotiness. I want, indesd, to call attention to a particular act on the part of the Vazir, but I wish to do so quite independently of Mr. Good's pamphlet which possibly does not mention the particular affair I am about to refer to.

The measure I refer to is the order passed by the Vazir about three yearr ago and in force to this day to the effect that the State's own rupee coinage should no longer be accepted by the Exchequer of the State. What rendered the above action remarkable is the fact that preparatory to it the Vazir had gradually, and without revealing his intentions, been replacing the native coinage in the Treasury by Government of India rupees bought in the market, thus in the end throwing all the discredited and debased native coins on the hands of the people on whom alone has fallen the heavy burden of the depreciation of the rupee. Whereas formerly the Native rupee was worth 15 annas or so, at present it fetches about 9 annas only. In many cases, no doubt, the losses to individuals could not have been serious, but there is a quite large enough class, and an important class on whom the change has weighed heavily, and in some cases ruinously. What on earth could have induced the Vazir to inflict this inconvenience on his own subjects is beyond my comprehension. Perhaps the shibboleth of a "uniform currency at any price" has to answer for it. Perhaps the Vazir wanted to give proof of his up-to-date enlightenment by accomplishing such a feat in a State that was regarded hopelessly "benighted" but a few years ago. If the change had been brought about by natural and legitimate means, nobody have reason to complain.

When suits are filed for the recovery of old debts, a most extraordinary thing happens. Suppose a man lent 100 Khairpur rupees when the value of the rupee was 15 annas. If he now files a suit and establishes his claim he gets again 100 Khairpur rupees of the depreciated value of 9 annas a-piece; and yet "mirabile dictu," the stamp fee is charged not on the present value of the coin, not even on its old value, but on an equal number (i-e-100) of India Government rupees! Could anything be more absurd? The ostensible rate at which the State of Khairpur claims stamp fee is 12½ p.c., but in the above manner a solid fee of no less than 23 p. c. is actually levied. And as if to emphasise and render more palpable still the ridiculous character of the proceeding, the same fee of 12 ½ India Government rupees is charged when the claim is for 100 Rs. lent at a time when the rupee was worth 11 or 12 annas.

The aggrieved have now and then complained, but timidly. The Vazir at one time gave promises of redressing the wrong, saying he had asked the English Government to re-coin the State rupees with the name of the State on one side and the Queen's (or King's) image on the other; all the native rupees would then be bought up by the State (at what rate, it would be interesting to know). Later, it was said that the Vazir had sent 500 rupees (bought in the market at the then current rate) to the Mint with a request that they might be melted down and re-coined either as above or as Government of India rupees, for a little charge of an anna or two per rupee, but the Mint authorities, it seems, refused. Be that as it may, month after month has passed, and the expected relief came not. In December last a deputation waited upon the Vazir to press the matter once more on his attention. He received them quietly and naively suggested that they might melt the coins at home and make ornaments. There is thus no longer any prospect of the action of the Vazir being rectified by himself, much less by the nominal ruler. The only hope of the Kairpur people lies in the generous and powerful intervention of the Paramount Power, which has pledged itself to safeguard the interests of the subjects of Feudatory States whenever the same are ignored.

As will have been understood from what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the injustice of his measure the Vazir has not sought to deny. That he should yet have remained practically indifferent to the cries for redress is a puzzle to me, for I have heard a deal of his high sense of duty and right. I would fain believe that the affair which has formed the subject of this letter is an exception to the general rule. But exception or no exception, there cannot be the slightest difference of opinion as to the duty which devolves upon Government, in its regard. A change in the currency which does not even pretend to justify itself, which is unjust in its nature, and mischievous in its consequences, has been introduced, and the Khairpur public, naturally looks for succour to the strong hand that controls the destinies not alone of British India, but of the Native States as well. Is it possible, when we consider all the Native States as well. Is it possible, when we consider all the circumstances, to imagine that the relief asked for will be withheld? Is there not here the clearest case for investigation.—Yours, &c,

KHEMCHAND AMRITRAI, Journalist.
Clark Street, Camp, Karachi, 13th April.

IN SOCK AND BUSKIN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Then came a career of unexampled success, marred by dissipated habits; and although Kean's earnings for thirteen years amounted to £200,000, he died bankrupt in 1833, his presents and momentoes going to the hammer to pay his debts.

AN ETERNAL ACTOR.

To Sothern's cruel practical jokes Mr. Pemberton devotes a few pages. Sothern, his friends declared, was always acting, on the street as well as on the stage:—He would suddenly stop in the middle of a public thoroughfare and look up at the sky as if he saw something remarkable, until a crowd gathered about him, and then he would turn away with the wild stare of insanity. He could not sit down to have his hair dressed without terrifying the barber by making his face assume every shade of expression from the deepest tragic gloom to the vacancy of idiocy. His enemies ascribed these feats to a restless egotism that must always be conspicuous, but might they not rather have arisen from the over-exuberant animal spirits of "the cheerfulest man of his age"? Mr Pemberton, of course, has a good deal to say regarding Irving, who is defended from his critics with whole-hearted enthusiasm.

THE VERDICT OF THE PUBLIC.

Miss Ellen Terry, we learn from Mr. Pemberton's book, loves her audiences; and if the author is right, provincial audiences are preferred by actors and actresses:—There is nothing blase about the provincial playgoer. He pays for a play that he wants to see, and if he is pleased he expresses his gratitude in no uncertain terms. If he is disappointed he goes sadly and quietly away, but he is never rude to those who have done their best to entertain him. "Boos" and author-baiting are happily unknown in the provinces, and no doubt this is why actors of eminence are fond of exploiting new play in the country before exposing them to the exasperating risks of a London first night. It seems astounding that people should exist who can wantonly deride the failure of anxious authors and actors, who, having honestly sought to conquer, are miserably conscious of their own defeat. Sarah Bernhardt, who was loud in her praises of Miss Terry's Juliet, which she played for 130 nights, asked: "How can you act in this way every night?" "It is the audience," said Miss Terry. "They inspire me!" "She might have added," says Mr. Pemberton, "that she inspired her audiences." The book is well illustrated with reproductions of photos of Miss Terry at different ages, and in various characters.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE

AFFRAY AT BANGALORE.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

THE Bangalore correspondent of the "Madras Times" sends an account of the inquiry held on 8th April and the following day by Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., District Magistrate, into the alleged affray between the police and military, which occurred on Brigade Road, on the night of the 31st ultimo. The inquiry was held in chambers, and Captain Hill, R.F.A., was present to watch the case on behalf of the military, Mr. Wilkieson appearing for the police. The first witness examined was Mr. Buxton, a retired warrant officer, residing in Rest House Road. Mr. Buxton had already submitted a complaint, in regard to the manner in which he had been treated, to the Resident, and this statement was read out to him by the Magistrate. Briefly, the petition was to the effect that on the night of the 31st ultimo he (Mr. Buxton) heard row going on in Brigade Road, and so he went from his house on to Brigade Road, where he saw a group of five soldiers talking to each other. He heard the police whistles at the top of the road, and almost simultaneously the police, accompanied by a crowd of syces, all armed with sticks, suddenly came down the road, arrested these soldiers without any provocation, and commenced belabouring them with sticks. He saw one of the soldiers being held down by three or four constables, while a native Sub-Inspector in mufti beat the soldier in a brutal manner with a stick on the head. Mr. Buxton, on seeing the soldiers being thus maltreated, interfered to save them when he in turn was arrested, kicked and beaten by the Sub-Inspector whom he identified as Raju Mudali. He was also beaten on the way to the station and vilely abused At the station he saw the soldiers—two of them—in an injured state. He was detained in the station for half-an-hour and was then released. This statement was read over to Mr. Buxton, who swore to its correctness. Asked if he had anything further to add he said that, though three of the soldiers appeared to be somewhat intoxicated, the other two were perfectly sober. Asked by Mr. Bartels, the Police Inspector, why he did not complain in regard to the way he had been treated immediately, he said that the police had threatened to summon him, and he had been waiting for this, but that, as they had not done so, he mentioned the matter to Mr. Johnson, of the "Daily Post," who had suggested his submitting petition to the Resident. Hedenied Mr. Bartels' allegation that he had told Mr. Bartels that if the police proceeded against him he would give different version of the affair to the Resident.

Sub-Inspector Raju Mudali, of the Shoolay Station, was next examined. He stated that he was not present when the soldiers were arrested, and did not know how they had been injured. He deposed that on the night in question he was coming down Brigade Road when he was met by Mr. Hay-Green, another Sub-Inspector, who asked him to go and fetch police assistance from his station, as the military were having a row with some natives and that a European was interfering with the police in their duties. He said he went to his station and fetched his men, but, on coming up to the spot, the crowd dispersed, and he saw three soldiers, who were in an insensible condition, on the ground. Mr. Hay-Green and his men were there and he was ordered by Mr. Green to arrest the soldiers, and convey them to his station, which he did. He denied having spoken to Mr. Buxton or having at any time struck or abused him.

Bombardier Tringham, 23rd Battery, R. F. A., deposed to having seen two of the soldiers, who were assaulted, just before the affray in a tobacconist's shop, and that they were then perfectly sober. Later on, attracted by a row at the Shoolay Police Station, he went there and saw Gunners Blondin, Cook and Barry under arrest and the two former severely injured. He also stated that the native Sub-Inspector, Raju Mudali, was in a frantic state of excitement, and that he heard the Sub-Inspector come out and abuse the soldiers, who were looking on outside the station, in the vilest language.

Gunner Rogers made a somewhat similar statement, adding that, on coming out of the tobacconist's shop he went to see what the row was near Rest House Road, and that he was assaulted by the police.

Gunner Cook, next examined, deposed that he was one of those arrested by the police, and in the main corroborated Mr. Buxton's statement as to the manner in which the police had treated him and his comrades. He declared that he was perfectly sober at the time.

Gunner Barry, who was examined in the afternoon corroborated Gunner Cook's version of the affray.

Syed Kassim, a tobacconist, was called by the police, and deposed that two soldiers, the worse for liquor, had come into his shop and created a disturbance, breaking the glass of one of his almirahs. He cannot identify the soldiers and can state nothing about the affray, not having been present

The next witness examined was Fred. Clarke, who, deposed that on the night in question he was going up Brigade Road, when near the "Lucky-Horseshoe" tavern he saw a group of four or five soldiers being molested by a crowd of syces. The soldiers did not appear to be drunk, but in consequence of the way they were being worried they chased the natives who ran away, and shouted to the police. A little later on he saw a couple of dozen policemen come from the direction of the Shoolay Station, armed with long sticks. They met the soldiers near the Rest House Road, and attacked them. A big fight ensued, in which the syces took part, and he saw the soldiers being beaten both by the police and the natives. Three of the soldiers were badly wounded then the rest of the soldiers got away, the three injured men were arrested, and were being taken to the station. While they were on the way to the station, he saw Sub-Inspector Raju Mudali suddenly strike one of the soldiers on the back of the head with a stick. He then saw Mr. Buxton go up and say something to the Sub-Inspector, but Raju Mudali, in reply, called for three or four policemen, had Mr. Buxton arrested, and taken to the station, the police kicking and roughly handling him on the way. Witness stated that Raju Mudali was in a very excited condition, and was acting in a semi-frantic manner.

Charles Lacy was next called, and with unimportant variations he confirmed the foregoing statement, especially as regards the unprovoked assault on the soldiers by Raju Mudali.

Charles Williams deposed to the wounded soldiers being taken to the Police Station, and to the manner in which they and Mr. Buxton, were being maltreated by the police. Sub-Inspector Hay-Green was next examined. He stated that on the night of the 31st ult., he was patrolling the South Parade when he saw several soldiers, who were returning from the Assault-at-Arms, the worse for liquor. He advised them to go to barracks which they did. A little lower down Bridge Road, he came across a group of soldiers molesting passers-by. On inquiring into the matter, they stated that one of the men had had his helmet taken away by one of the natives. Just then he met Raju Mudali whom he requested to fetch assistance from the Shoolay Station. When Raju Mudali returned with his men, the crowd dispersed, when he discovered that three soldiers were lying on the ground, he ordered Raju Mudali to take them to the Police Station, as they had been injured. This witness deposed to the fact that Raju Mudali was in a highly excited condition.

Mr. Bartels, Inspector of Police, deposed that he came to the Station after the row had occurred, that he inquired into the matter, examined the three soldiers and found them drunk, and that he ordered them to be handed over to the Military Guard. He went on to inform the Court that Mr. Buxton's complaint had been instigated by the press correspondents. Mr. Loyd informed Mr. Bartels what he had said was not relevant to the matter under inquiry and on one of the press correspondents present protesting against this unqualified and untrue statement, Mr. Bartels withdrew the remark and apologised for what he had said.

Two members of the Military Guard next deposed to having taken charge of the injured soldiers from the police and both declared that the men were then quite sober.

Two native shop-keepers on Brigade Road, were next called, but all these men could say was that in consequence of a row in the Brigade Road that night they closed their establishments fearing that the soldiers might do them some damage.

This closed the inquiry and the District Magistrate stated that he would submit his report on the subject to the Resident.

A BOY of nine, named Thomas Turney, died at Leeds through drinking rum intended for his invalid father.

AT Landquart, in the Grisons, a German workman undertook for a bet to swallow three gills of neat brandy in twenty-five minutes. He got the liquor down within the time, but was seized with illness, and died shortly afterwards. His companions are to be prosecuted as accessories to his death.

THE DEAD COLOSSUS.

(BY A TRANSVAALER.)

That Paul Kruger should have lived to see the mourning of a nation for the man, thirty years his junior, and whom since 1894 he has always considered his most determined and dangerous enemy, is one of the strange freaks of contemporaneous history which have so often occurred in connexion with great events in the Dark Continent. To Transvaalers as a whole the tragic final news flashed from the Cape, will come with very mixed feelings. There are many of those in the Boer fighting lines who, having never got rid of the fundamental theory pumped into them for years by a bellicose Hollander Press before the war, will gloat over and perhaps even relish the latest totally unexpected news in the series of unparalleled misfortunes in the grim tragedy of errors still in full action south of the Equator. Let us charitably hope that these are few and far between, but men who have lost their all and many of those nearest and dearest to them can hardly be blamed for their feelings in this matter, when they view without particular remorse the removal in the prime of his life of him whom they consider, rightly or wrongly, the direct author of their personal woes and national bebacle.

There are others, and these I think will include the greater majority of the leaders, who will keenly regret the untimely demise of one whom, with all condemnatory judgment on his connexion with the Raid and its subsequent tragic developments they knew to be the only great Englishman, who had identified himself so intimately with their nation during his twenty-five years' residence amongst them, as to be looked upon generally as one who loved the land he lived in equally to if not more than, the one which gave him his birthright.

And, finally, there are those outside of Britisher—and they count many thousands—who, whilst of Colonial birth, because by conviction or force of uncontrollable circumstances, burghers of the Republics still at war with the Empire, and who will be grieved beyond measure to think that the one man on whom their hopes for a future happy South Africa were fixed has been called away at the height of his active, ceaseless energy, to leave his great ideals, many of them largely uncompleted, in the hands of others who cannot possibly have the personal loyal sentiments for the land and its people in the same degree as the originator and genius whose two maxims for the last twenty years have been, "Equal rights to all whites in Africa" and "The British flag from the Cape to the Zambesi."

Thrilling with heartfelt sorrow at this gloomy juncture in the history of their country, the majority of Afrikanders realises that a void has been created by the death of Cecil John Rhodes which cannot be filled for long years to come. It is said that every man can be replaced when it pleases the Almighty to call him to the Better Land; in this case, who would dare to nominate the successor to the dead "Colossus" in his gigantic, individually-conducted, brilliant propositions for the opening out of Africa to civilisation, commerce, science, and international enterprise? No doubt the great projects commenced and carried to partial completion will be continued by the many able lieutenants who have been trained in his "entourage," but the master brain has ceased to throb and the nation looks askance for the one who will step into the dead man's shoes.

One of the most overwhelming, and, in its enormity as yet almost unrealised, bereavements has come to the savoy, also blooddrenched country, by the death of one who only four months ago was planning out the greatest task of his life—the crowning deed, that would have endeared him to friend and foe alike for evermore—the conciliation of Briton and Dutch in the war-swept land after a heroic combat for supremacy which has taught him (as he personally acknowledge to friends in London lately) that his greatest regret was only that the Boers were not of British blood. For Cecil Rhodes had learned lately that many of his former convictions had been mistaken, and that the glory of the most gallant deeds in the fight of the century must be more than evenly divided, taking the numeral proportions of the contending parties into considerations, impartial consideration, also breaking confidences in stating that a week before he left the City on his last journey to the Capel he said to a close friend in London the following words: "Should I be spared for the honour of being Prime Minister of a Confederated British South Africa—which will come much sooner than most of you think possible—I shall always have three places open in my Cabinet for Louis Botha, De Wet, and Koos Delarey. They are great men in the truest sense of the word, and whom any nation in the world might be proud to have in its highest councils.

The history of South Africa for the past two decade has centred round two individuals—Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes. I claim to speak of both with intimate knowledge and with impartial feelings, having through circumstance) been thrown into closest political touch with the former, my personal admiration being always with the last since the day I first met him in 1888 on the edge of the Kimberley Mine.

Cecil Rhodes first met the "old man," as he called him, face to face January 24, 1885, at the historical meeting at Fourteen Streams, after the expedition to Stellaland under Sir Charles Warren, with whom the Colossus had a sharp controversy, during which he took the part of the Transvaal authorities in their action on the Western Frontier squabbles. During the previous August, Mr. Rhodes had met General Delarey at Roigrond, and was ever since, highly impressed with the sterling qualities of the man who, as recently as two weeks ago, proved so effectively that all Boers are not as dark as they are often painted, mostly by those who never met them in peace or war.

The pleasant personal relations between Oom Paul and the Colossus were undisturbed even in 1887, when the ex-President paid his first visit to the new Rand Gold fields during February of that year. At a public luncheon offered to his honour, speeches were delivered by Mr. J. X. Merriman and Mr. Rhodes—then the closest of friends—the latter pointing out to the Growlers present that the Transvaal Government could not be blamed if they viewed the new population, rushing in vast numbers into the country purely for the exploitation of its mineral wealth, with natural suspicion and apprehension as to their soon overwhelming the small original community owning the State.

This was in 1887. It was then that the gigantic schemes of Imperial African expansion were launched under the ægis of the British South Africa Company, and the hoisting of the Union Jack at Mount Hampden—now Fort Salisbury—by that intrepid pioneer Mr. F. C. Selous, on September 11, 1890, proved to be the first tangible result of the great Rhodesian ideals. Since then the Charter has been justified by the abnormal development of this new territory, which after an official existence of only twelve years, can boast of a gold output nearly equal to a million sterling per annum, and which will, in the language of its founder, whose name it bears, be the "Suez Canal" of Continental Africa from the Cape to the Pyramids.

There may be many who cannot, for very strong reasons, justify the political methods employed at times by the great dead in the last decade of his life; there can be no one who can even for a moment deny his immortal merits and the magnificent services he rendered towards opening up Darkest Africa for the flag and as the finest field for white enterprise and prosperity, the world has received in our times.

The wail of woe and sorrow over his untimely demise will re-echo from the slopes of Table Mountain over the wide Karoo northwards to the khaki-coloured Orange and Vaal, to the Matoppo Hills where he met the Matabele impis and their chiefs in battle and peace, "Indabas," onwards to the banks of the Zambesi, where his desire, that the spray of the great Victoria Falls should fall over the railway-cars speeding now towards Tanganyka (and innermost Equatorial Africa) will be realised within two years, on to the Nyanzas, Soust, Khartoum, and the Nile, where only last November he looked down dreamily towards the south with pride and new great schemes for the future, but already stricken to the heart by the fell disease which has carried him off in the bloom of his manhood.

The sorrow will be genuine over all British lands of the globe, but nothing compared to the unspeakable bereavement which has come to Africa. For the only man who in life could possibly bring about a lasting racial settlement, and bridge the great rift which this unhappy war has created between the two ruling white races in the Southern Continent, has gone from us at a time when he was needed most.

For Cecil Rhodes has never hated the Boer. He has always had too many true Boer friends for that at the Cape. He never hated Paul Kruger, for whom personally he freely expressed his unbounded admiration on numberless occasions—and several times to the writer. But he had a cordial hatred for what is known as "Krugerism"—that pernicious system of government and diplomacy introduced by a foreign gang at Pretoria, who, alas, succeeded only too well in having finally annihilated the national status and decimated a brave people they had for many years sucked dry for their own base ends under a veneer of distant patriotism. In the abhorrence of that clique Cecil Rhodes had the approval of every fair-minded Afrikander. But the methods he employed in trying to remedy the evils were wrong and often based on wrong information, no matter how good his final intentions may have been towards the misguided people of the two late Republics.

Beyond all worldly criticism now, his memory and name will live in the hearts of future African nation as the greatest Englishman who came to their Continent from the foggy Isles of the North, and whose mistakes, whatever they may have been, are a thousand times weighed up by his countless individual deeds of true friendship, glorious loyal ideals for the benefit of the community he dwelt amongst, and as one whose marks are indelibly engraved in their grandest records of patriotism and progress and the employment of his wealth for the good of his adopted home, where, released from all earthly sufferings, he now sleeps in his last long rest.—L. W. in the "Westminster Gazette."

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN THE WAR.

I ASKED a young Member of Parliament, who has just returned from the war, writes Mr. T. P O'Connor in "M. A. P." what was the secret of the extraordinary popularity which Methuen had been able to maintain among his soldiers in spite of the many disasters in which he had been involved. The explanation threw a new light on war to me. There are roughly speaking, two kinds of generals who gain the love of their troops. There are the generals who extort admiration by the sheer force of their genius as tacticians, and by the sense of victory and certainty which they inspire. Personally, generals of this type may not be very much liked, and may not leave any mark whatever on the affections or memories of their soldiers. The other class of general is he who is human who loves the soldier, takes care of him, shares his perils, hardships, miseries and shirks nothing of them all.

It is this sense of comradeship with the soldier which great generals in all ages have sought to inspire, they have rightly regarded as part of their stock-in-trade a power to inspire a sense of confidence which helps to sustain their authority and to gain victories. Napoleon, for instance, though he was essentially a hard man, always took care to do something on the battlefield which was calculated to inspire the private soldier with the idea that his commander loved him and took care of him. A soldier lay shivering on the ground: Napoleon took off his cloak and handed it to him. Another soldier cried out in the agony of thirst: Napoleon ordered that wine should be given him from his own flask. A marshal lay dying; Napoleon embraced him and wept. And thus it was that the great General was known to all his troops as "le petit caporal"; that is to say, not merely as the strategist of genius who led his troops to victory, but as the man who was proud to be one of themselves; who was just as much a soldier in feeling as the humblest man of the rank and file who fought under him

METHUEN

And commanding officers in the British Army as well, who know their business cultivate the same feeling; and Methuen's extraordinary popularity which has followed him through everything is due to the fact that he always remembered this principle, and always commanded accordingly the affection of his followers. They know that if they risked their lives he risked his quite as recklessly as any of them; that if they walked he walked; that if they starved he starved; that if one of them fell he would be the first to rush to the rescue and risk his own life in saving his soldiers.

It is this personal element which still stands out even in the modern battle, and gives it still some picturesqueness. There seems to be a moment in almost every engagement in which the individual man is wanted—expected—necessary to the development of the drama; the being, as it were, who speaks the tag and draws down the curtain on the dramatic exit.

PENN-SYMONS.

At Talana Hill, for instance, it was Penn-Symons who uttered the great word for the hour. It was there, it will be remembered, that there was the desperate fight around the hill, when the British troops began to learn the dreadful lesson—so often taught to them afterwards—that the old tactics of the frontal attack were certain to lead to hideous slaughter. Penn-Symons refused to take any precautions as long as the battle raged fiercely and uncertainly; he not only remained on his horse—which of course exposed him to all the sharpshooters of the enemy, but he insisted on being accompanied throughout the action by an orderly carrying a red pennon. At the critical moment in the fight he was struck in the stomach, and, as everybody knows, his fate was to linger in the hospital which, in spite of the hard-won victory, had fallen again into the hands of the enemy. "Have they got the hill? Have they got the hill?" he kept calling, as he was carried away from the field; a saying that recalls the great words with which Wolfe died before Quebec. "Who are flying?" asked that great soldier—as everybody knows. "The French are flying," was the answer. "Then I die happy," were the last words of Wolfe. Penn-Symons did not have a death so radiant; but it was one equally brave.

At Elandslaagte there were again several instances where individual heroism stood out from the weltering mass that climbed the hill. Chisholm, the leader of the Imperial Light Horse, was waving a coloured sash when he fell mortally wounded. General Koch, the Boer leader, gave as noble an example, on the other side, of bravery unto death. When the British troops got to the top of the hill and found a few Boers left as prisoners, they were astounded to find what kind of fellows had been giving them so much trouble. These terrible infantry men, who had mowed down some of the best regiments in the army were dressed in black frock coats; "and," said a spectator "were dressed like a lot of rather seedy business men." But there was nothing seedy in the appearance of Koch as he lay, dignified and calm, with his long white beard and three wounds. He died three days afterwards in Ladysmith Hospital.

WHITE AND THE CREUSOT.

Perhaps the most dramatic moment in the early part of the War was at the battle of Lombard's Kop. It will remembered as one of the bad features at certain points in the early days that the guns of the Boers had far longer range than those of the British troops. This was especially the case before Ladysmith where the guns of the Boers were towards the end of the defence of the town as useless as popguns. On battle-fields a great cannon has a habit of becoming almost a living individual thing to the combatants on both sides and often it begets a nickname which is half a word of dread and half a caress. There was such a gun at the fight before Ladysmith it was a Creusot gun which would throw a ninety-six pound shell a distance of four miles. This huge gun with this immense range was able to do deadly damage but at the same time owing to this immense length of range could keep quite safely out of sight and this was one of the many reasons why General White saw nothing for it but to fall back upon the town and leave the enemy alone.

This was the bad moment of something akin to despair, when a train, the smoke of which had been watched from early morn, rushed on the platform of the town; and then, as they cheered, unloaded its guns, and set to work. Shot after shot was sent against that terrible Creusot. As Conan Doyle puts it, the masterful gun had met its master and sank into silence; and so the situation was for the moment saved. It was Captain Hedworth Lambton who was the hero of that great moment; he whom we have since seen at many a peaceful and festive gathering in London—tall, slim, with a long, thin clean-shaven face, and that look of quiet amusement and that speech of dry humour which we associate with the sailor on land.

IN DEATH AND IN SLEEP.

The story of the death of General Wauchope at Magersfontein will probably never be rightly known, but the most trustworthy version is that which makes him say "What a pity?" It is just like what he would say. Nor in giving the story of that and other dreadful days must one forget the extraordinary fortitude and heroism of Methuen. The only sign that anybody was ever able to detect of the sorrow that must have swept his soul was when he was asleep, and then he was often heard to murmur, "I ought to have had those guns? I ought to have had those guns?" For on the Modder, as elsewhere, it was the inequality between the horses and guns of the Boers and those of the British troops that helped to create the disasters.

DISFIGURING BY ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HINT FOR BOMBAY.

THE National Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising have been wisely directing attention to a Bill which has just been introduced by the Government in the Prussian Diet. The object of the measure says the "Westminster" is to enable local authorities to prohibit the erection or maintenance in any prominent position of advertising boards and notices, with especial reference to the impairment of the beauty of rural scenery. The Prussian Government bases its proposal on the fundamental principle that scenery is a national asset of inestimable value, that it is the duty of the State to intervene to save it from wanton destruction, and to "foster the love of natural beauty" in the people. Is it too much to hope that some measure of the kind may before very long find its way into the House of Commons? No one would wish to hamper legitimate commerce and industry, out in tourist tracts and amid some of the fairest scenes of our country blots upon the landscape in the shape of huge advertising boards should certainly be prevented. We spend large amounts of money in laying out parks and gardens. Why should we treat with indifference the ugly disfigurement of rocks and fields and woods? The walls of burial grounds do not come under the head of rocks, fields, and woods, but they do under that of public resorts.

PROPOSALS for introducing horse breeling on a large scale into the Jhelum Canal Colony are at present under consideration.

THE Very Revd. Brice Meuleman, S. J., has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Goethals as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta.

THE total amount of gold in the currency reserve in India is now seven millions sterling, in addition to 3 1-2 millions sent Home for investment in Consols.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

IT may not be generally known that the eating of hot cross buns is one of the many examples familiar to students of ecclesiastical history, of the manner in which Pagan customs were incorporated into the usages of the Christian Church. In the ancient days the buns were distributed on Easter Day, and there is no record, as far as we know of, when the Easter cakes, which were made of the same dough as the Host, became Good Friday buns. There was fear a year or two ago that the eating of buns was falling into desuetude, but we are reassured that this year there has been an increased demand to enable people to perpetuate a custom that forms so interesting a bond between the new and the old. The only sign of change is the fact that there is not so much eating of buns in the shop as formerly. Customers prefer to take them home to their family rather than devour them in solitude. And, of course, from the baker's as well as the family's point of view, this change is an improvement.

About the Coronation medal. The newest being that of King Edward VII., it is interesting to note that the earliest is that of King Edward VI. I shall be told that the first medal, as distinct from money, coined in England, was that of Henry VIII. And that is so, no doubt. But King Hal's was not a Coronation medal. It was coined to commemorate the fact that he had taken the title of "Head of the Church, under Christ." "Caput Supremum: Londini: 1545" is the legend, expressed also in Greek and Hebrew. That medal shows, in small, a rose, a harp, a fleur-de-lys, and a portcullis, each crowned. The Sovereign is represented in furred robe. He wears a collar of rubies, and on his head appears the flat, plumed bonnet that was his customary wear. The legend is perpetuated in the silver Coronation medal of Edward VI. His Majesty is shown at half-length, in armour. He carries a sword in his right hand, and in his left the orb and cross. He wears his crown, and the date of his Coronation is given; also his age—ten. On the reverse above the inscription, appears the word: "Lambbith." The first Coronation medal was, probably, struck at the Archiepiscopal Palace, and by his Grace's own coiners from his mint at Canterbury. Needless to say that it does not adorn the cabinet of every collector.

A startling incident recently occurred at the drill-hall of the 1st Sussex (Brigaton) Rifle Volunteer Corps. A party were being instructed in musketry, and for the purpose dummy ammunition had been served out to each man. When the order was given to fire, a loud report followed, accompanied by the whizzing of a bullet through the air and a dull thud. It was at once evident that by some oversight one of the rifles had been loaded with ball-cartridge. Fortunately the aim had been directed at a dead wall, and the only damage done was to the brickwork. There was, however, a comical sequel. The report so astonished the Volunteer standing next to the man who had fired the bullet that he lost his balance and fell backwards, much to the horror of his comrade, who, imagined that he had really shot his brother Volunteer.

The discovery in Sussex of natural gas, such as is now being used for the lighting of Heathf

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE world does not generally know it, but Lord Salisbury has already been canonized. Some forty years ago, a reredos was being erected in All Souls, Oxford; and the sculptor conceived the idea that there should be a row of niches, each of which should contain the figure of some typical Christian saint. Like many another artist, the sculptor thought the best plan was to go to the living model for his saints. Lord Salisbury, then Lord Robert Cecil, had just been chosen as a Fellow of All Souls; and the sculptor thought that he could not find a better model for his idea of the Christian warrior. And so Lord Salisbury may be seen in the reredos—not as we know him today, but as he was forty years ago, when he was in the flower and bloom of his manhood. A very striking figure, too, with his cloak, his sword, his splendid pose, he makes. You can see an excellent photograph of the figure in last week's "Tatler." The late Lord Lawrence stood for the chief figure in the picture of Runnymede, where the barons extorted the Magna Charta from King John; and Mr. Dillon was chosen by Mr. Holiday for the central figure in a mosaic on a passage in the New Testament.

Colonel the Hon. Richard Cotton, brother-in-law of Lord Methuen, who saw the wife of that unfortunate officer off at Southampton on her hurried return to South Africa, is a descendant of the first Viscount of Combermere, who was raised to the peerage and received the thanks of Parliament for his service in the Peninsula. Entering the army in 1868, Colonel Cotton saw active service in Zululand in 1879, and in Bechuanaland in 1884. He became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, the Scots Guards, in 1881; and retired as honorary colonel in 1889. In 1870 he married the Hon. Jane Charlotte Methuen, daughter of the second Baron Methuen.

Colonel Cotton is still pleasantly remembered in BritishGuiana, where he was Inspector-General of Police from 1889 to 1891. During this time he had to do some very delicate work in connection with the Venezuelan Boundary imbroglio. When he first landed in the colony to take over his new post, people thought that he would prove of the usual type of civil servant, whose motto in the West Idies—according to the cynical—is: Moderate your zeal, and draw your pay. But they were mistaken. Instead of dancing attendance on ladies and on His Excellency the Governor, Colonel Cotton threw himself heart and soul into raising the efficiency of the force. He was not long in Georgetown before his men were called upon to keep order in the streets during the opening of the new Town Hall by Lord Gormanston.

It was raining as only in the tropics it can rain, but the colonel sat on horseback, the water running in miniature cataracts off his military cloak, right through the deluge, and would not allow his men to budge until the ceremony was over. The sight of a buckra man stolidly sittting out in the rain was something of a novelty for the black population. While the proceedings were in progress, the Governor invited the Colonel to join him, but the reply he returned was that he could not leave his post till his duty was done. This was the kind of man that Demerara wanted, and when the natives learned, as they quickly did, he could also play cricket, their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

"What on earth made Dick Temple die?" was the exclamation of an Anglo-Indian I know, says M. A. P., on learning of his old friend's death, and, unreasonable as it is to feel surprised at any body's dying at seventy-six, the query is a veritable comentary upon the dead baronet. He was the last man in the world anybody would associate with death or illness. A gaunt, tall, loose-limbed, shambling man, with an extraordinarily large nose and fierce moustache, Sir Richard looked ferocious, but was really the gentlest and most courteous of men. He considered himself something of a lady-killer, and so he really was. Every woman liked him, but for the matter of that every man did also. He used to be accused of egotism. But what a naif and delightful egotism it was! His friends used to say to him: "Now sit down and talk to us about Sir Richard Temple"; but there is not one of those who thus chaffed him to whom his personality and his sterling friendship are not treasured memories.

Sir Richard was a capital example of the old School of Civil servant secured by the system of nepotism. there are many who, remembering the traditions of Indian officialdom under "John Company" have never been converted to the introduction into India of what the old school contemptuously called the "Competition Wallah." Sir Richard was a strong, safe man, a practical administrator, solid, methodical, possessed of keen commonsense, and the Indians liked him His strength and physical endurance were prodigious.

I have heard from one who was a member of his staff that at the end of a day's of hard riding, returning to his bungalow for dinner Sir Richard would see a distant hill or some remote object which momentarily interested him. "I've never noticed that before," he would say, and off he would ride another five miles, entirely regardless of fatigue, of meal-hours, or any of the other milestones in the ordinarily fatigued human being's day. This served him well in famine-time, when, as ever, through and earnest, he would ride scores of miles to supervise and investigate the relief camps and districts, the humblest peasantry or the smallest village being not too petty for the warme heared Governot's attention. But perhaps it was as Finance Mirster that he served India best, a species of work in which he afterwards did well at the London School Board.

Sir Richard earned a great reputation for sleeping in the House of Commons, but I don't remember that he ever inflicted his celebrated snore upon his brother legislators. Once, however, he attended a lecture in New York. I think the lecturer was "Bob" Ingersoll, and the subject did not hold Sir Richard's attention. Suddenly there mingled with the eloquent sentences of Colonel Ingersoll a noise, low, ominous, like the rolling menace of a distant storm. It increased in volume; the lecturer struggled on. A moment more, and the small hall was filled with a sound which brooked no rivals. It was Sir Richard, in the body of the hall, his head thrown back, emitting a snore that was gorgeous, sonorous, musical, with cadences and appoggiature. Lusturer and audience listened fascinated until the gallant baronet's companions summoned up never to wake him and explain matters.

The famous surgeon, Sir Willliam Guyer Hunter, who died suddenly at his Norwood home the other week, was the expert dispatched to Cairo, by the Foreign Office, at the height of the appalling outbreak of cholera in spring of 1883. He aughed at the idea that the disease had been brought into the country from India, pointing out that the germs had existed since previous epidemics in the Egyptian capital, where they had found pleasant quarters replete with all that was required to favour a vigorous development. His visit to Egypt contributed largely towards placing the tumble-down medical institutions of the country on a proper basis.

Among the half-dozen assistants whom Sir William took with him to Cairo was Dr. Harry Crookshank, now Crookshank Pasha, It was on the banks of the Nile that Dr. Crooksbank encountered that tide in the oflairs of man which leads to fortune Throwing up physicking when the cholera betook itself off, became governor of the convict prison. He. a now doing excellent work as British Controllor of the Diara Sanieh on a couple of thousand or so a year Poor Dr. Leslie, another of Sir William Hunter's assistants, did not meet with the same good luck. Accompanying Baker Pasha and his rabble to El Teb as surgeon, he was cut to pieces by the wild tribesmen outside Suakim. Such is life.

The Oxford boat this year was remarkable for the fact that two of the losing crew were Americans. It is said in Oxford that till now no men born and bred in America have ever rowed in the varsity race. Nor has it often been the case that two brothers have rowed in the same boat. The two Milburns are now in their third year at Lincoln College, which they took by storm on their first arrival. The younger one rowed in the college eight in his first year, but it is remakable that J. G. did not take up rowing seriously till his second year, when his magnificent physique and sturdy rowing in his College Torpid gained him the notice of the authorities. Great things were prophesied of him, but his warmest admirers hardly thought that honours would crowd so thick upon him—College Torpid, Lent Term; College Eight, Summer Term; Varsity Trial Eights, Michaelmas Term; and, next term, the much-coveted Blue.

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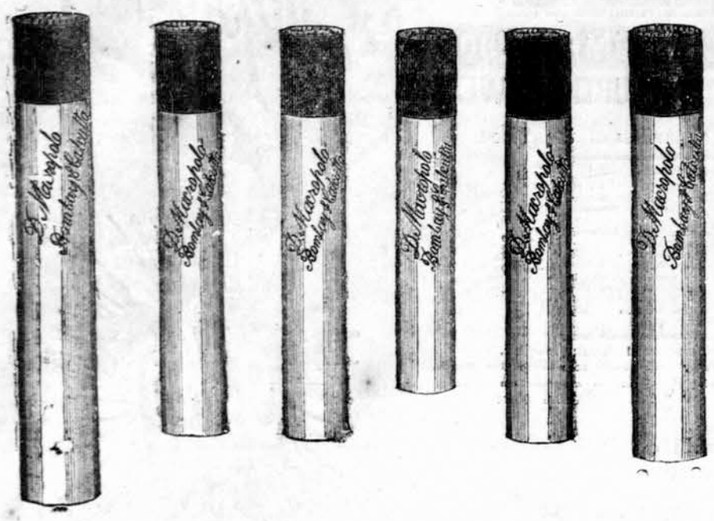

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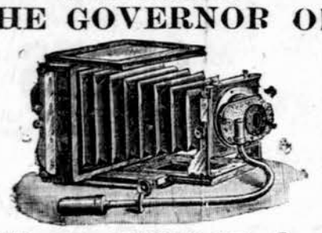

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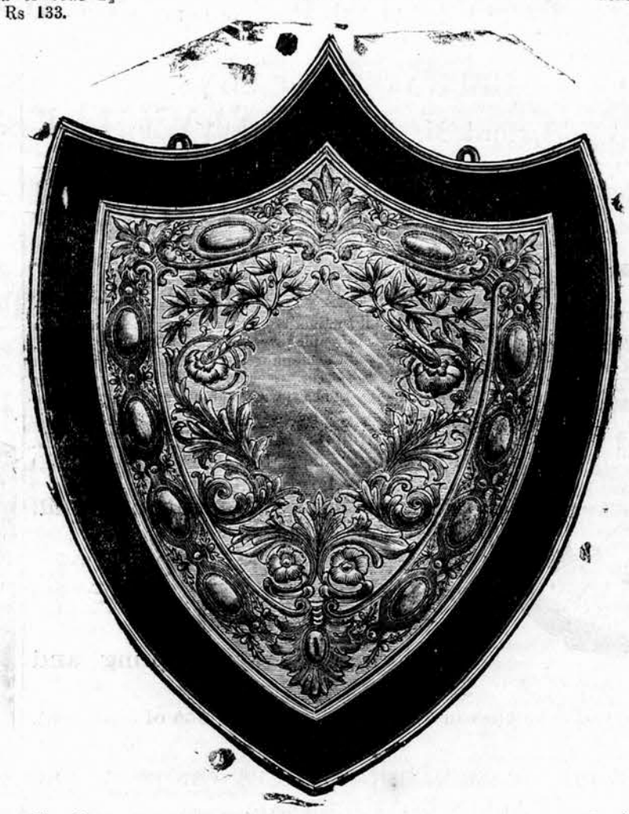

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